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PREVALENCE OF POLIOMYELITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the week ended November 19, 1927, there was a continuation of the decline in number of cases of poliomyelitis which has been recorded in the United States since the middle of September, but the disease is still more prevalent than it was at this season of the year in 1925 or 1926. A comparison of the reports for the four weeks October 23 to November 19, 1927, with the reports for the corresponding period of 1925 and 1926 will be found on page 2952 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES

Since last September smallpox has been somewhat more prevalent in some parts of the United States than it was during the corresponding period of the last two years. A table giving a comparison of the number of cases of smallpox reported by State health officers during the first three weeks of November of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, appears in this issue of the Public Health Reports at page 2953. Reports for the week ended November 26, 1927, will be found on page 2977.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES¹

By ROLLO H. BRITTEN, *Associate Statistician, United States Public Health Service*

Life tables for England, based on the 1921 census and the deaths occurring in 1920, 1921, and 1922, and recently published by the Government actuary, Sir Alfred W. Watson, afford an interesting comparison with those of this country. In these years the expectation of life at birth was identical for males in England and in the United States. For females, the expectation at birth was nearly two years greater in England.

In the first table are given the expectations of life at birth, at 10 years, 20 years, etc., in England for males and females, for three periods the median years of which were 1906, 1911, and 1921.

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, United States Public Health Service.

TABLE 1.—*Expectation of life at various ages in England for three periods*

Age	1906	1911	1921	Age	1906	1911	1921
MALES				FEMALES			
At birth.....	48.53	51.50	55.02	At birth.....	52.38	55.35	59.58
10.....	51.81	53.08	54.64	10.....	54.53	55.91	57.53
20.....	43.01	44.21	45.78	20.....	45.77	47.10	48.73
30.....	34.76	35.81	37.40	30.....	37.26	38.54	40.26
40.....	26.96	27.74	29.19	40.....	29.37	30.30	31.86
50.....	19.76	20.29	21.36	50.....	21.81	22.51	23.69
60.....	13.49	13.78	14.36	60.....	15.01	15.48	16.22
70.....	8.39	8.53	8.75	70.....	9.25	9.58	9.96
80.....	4.86	4.90	4.93	80.....	5.36	5.49	5.56
90.....	2.56	2.87	2.82	90.....	2.94	3.16	3.13

The data show an increase of about 14 per cent in expectation at birth for either sex during the 15 years. As has been noted in this country, the improvement in the figures for later life is not nearly so great.

In the United States the life tables published by the Bureau of the Census are for 1919 and 1920² and are therefore not directly comparable with those of England. In fact, it is felt that the data for these years are affected to a certain extent by the influenza epidemic. For the present comparison, therefore, we are instead taking the average of the expectations for 1920, 1921, and 1922, as calculated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and published in its Statistical Bulletin from time to time. The Metropolitan Life Insurance expectation is about one year greater than that for the census data, and this is true although the latter is for white alone³ and the former for all persons in the registration States. The data are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Expectation of life at various ages in the registration States, 1920, 1921, 1922 **

Age	Male	Female
0	55.58	57.73
7	56.47	57.33
12	52.11	52.89
17	47.79	48.53
22	43.74	44.48
32	35.77	36.70
42	27.94	28.89
52	20.42	21.27
62	13.73	14.38
72	8.42	8.88
82	4.79	5.04
92	2.73	2.82
102	1.63	1.84

* Taken from Statistical Bulletins of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Expectations for years 1920, 1921, and 1922 are averaged together.

² A discussion of these life tables (Some Tendencies Indicated by the New Life Tables, by Rollie H. Britten) was published in the Public Health Reports of Apr. 11, 1924. (Reprint No. 912.)

³ For 1919-20 the Bureau of the Census gives separate tables for white and colored, but no tables for the two combined. It is to the tables for white persons that the statement in the text applies.

The expectation at birth is 55.58 for males (55.62 in England for the same years) and 57.73 for females (59.58 in England).

It has not been possible to follow the same age classification as that in the English data, but this fact will cause little inconvenience so far as the graphical comparison (fig. 1) is concerned. In this figure it has been necessary to omit the first few years of life, because the data as given are not complete enough to indicate the shape of the curve. It is well known that the curve rises rapidly after birth and does not start to decline until two or three years have passed. This omission is not material to the present discussion.

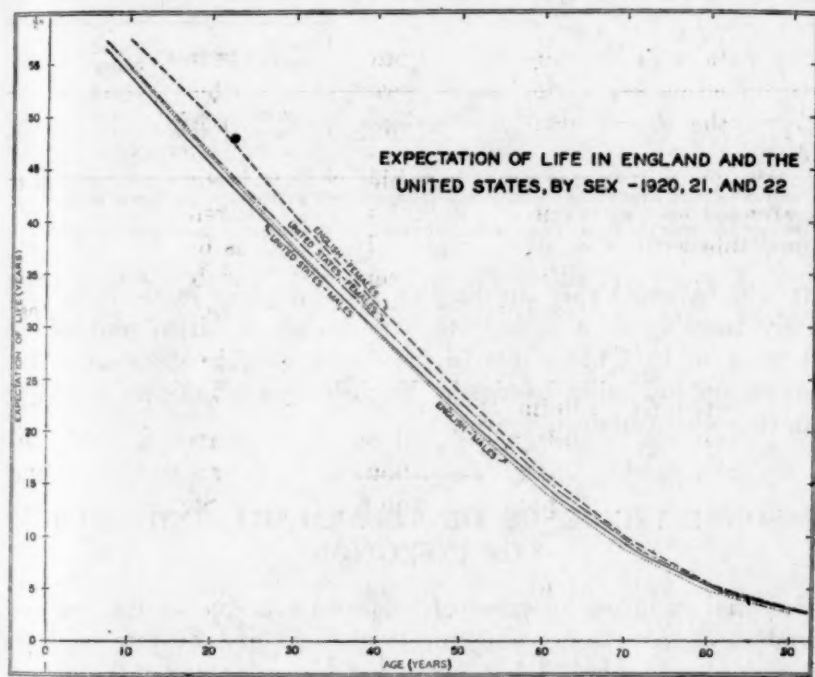


FIG. 1

The favorable position of English as compared with American females is evident from the graph. It is not until about the 25th year that the curve for the American female stands out markedly in comparison with that for the male, although the female expectation is greater at each age. In England there is a difference of several years from early life on. Comparing English and American males, we find that the English have the greater expectation up to about 35 years (except at birth, where they are the same), and that after 35 years the American expectation becomes and continues somewhat greater.

Some comparison with the earlier English figures given in Table 1 seems desirable. It will be confined to expectation at birth. Again,

the difficulty arises that the material is not for identical years. To match the English data for which 1906 is the median year, we have taken the average of the expectations for two periods covered by the data of the United States Bureau of the Census, viz, 1900-1902 and 1909-1911. To match the English data for which 1910 is the median year, it has been necessary to use the expectation for the period 1909-1911. Table 3 has been prepared on this basis.

TABLE 3.—*Expectation at birth in the United States and England, by sex, for three periods*

Year	Male		Female	
	United States	England	United States	England
1906 ¹	48.87	48.53	51.97	52.38
1911 ²	49.86	51.50	53.24	55.35
1921 ³	55.58	55.62	57.73	59.53

¹ The data for the United States are the average of expectations calculated by the Bureau of the Census for two periods, 1900-1902 and 1909-1911.

² The expectation for the United States is that calculated by the Bureau of the Census for 1909-1911.

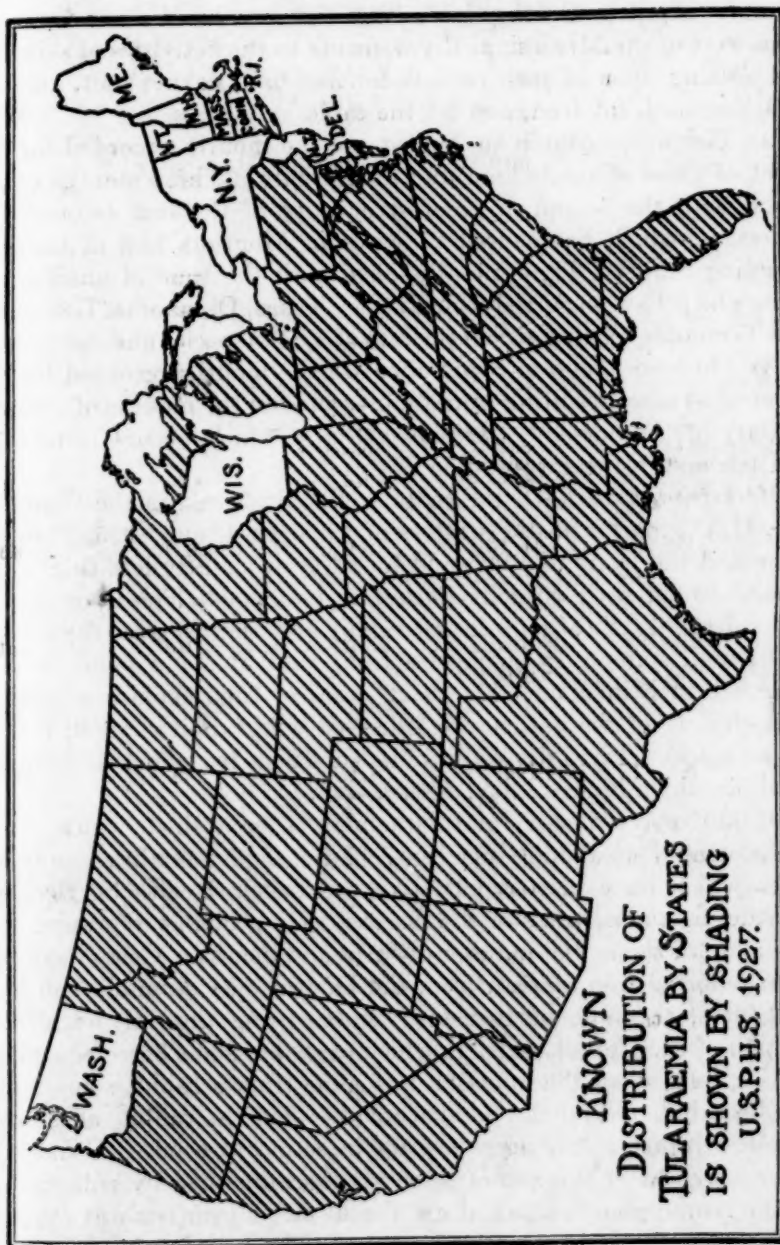
³ From Table 2 above.

It will be noted that the English and American males have kept closely together with respect to expectation at birth, part of the difference in 1911 being due to the discrepancy in the years. For females, on the other hand, the English figures indicate a greater gain than the American figures.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF TULARAEMIA AND SOURCES OF INFECTION

Seasonal incidence of cases of tularaemia is due to the seasonal variation of three sources of infection—tick bite, fly bite, and the dressing of wild rabbits—but, owing to the overlapping of these influences, cases have occurred in the United States in every month of the year. The great reservoir of infection, and the greatest source of human infection, is the wild rabbits—jack, cottontail, and snowshoe varieties—but, owing to the agency of blood-sucking insects common to rabbits and man, we also find cases resulting from tick bite and fly bite.

(1) *Dressing of wild rabbits*.—November, December, and January have been the months of onset for 165 cases occurring east of the Mississippi River resulting from the dressing of wild cottontail rabbits for food. These months embrace the "open season" when, owing to the relaxation of the game laws, the hunting of cottontail rabbits is generally permitted and, consequently, these rabbits are then offered for sale in great numbers in the markets.



Jack rabbits are found almost exclusively west of the Mississippi River; and since they are a pest to farmers, they are unprotected by the game laws and their destruction is often rewarded by a bounty. April to October have been the months of onset for most cases west of the Mississippi River, owing to the activities of skinning and cutting up wild jack rabbits for fish bait, coyote bait, chicken feed, dog feed, fox feed, and for the table.

(2) *Tick bite*.—March to August are the months recorded for the onset of cases of tularaemia due to tick bite. These months correspond with the season of greatest activity of the tick *Dermacentor andersoni*, which has caused 27 cases in Montana and in the surrounding States. These months also mark the time of onset of 17 cases which have occurred in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Tennessee resulting from the bite of a tick (species undetermined).

(3) *Fly bite*.—June to September are the months recorded for the onset of 23 cases resulting from fly bite and are the months of greatest activity of the horsefly, *Chrysops discalis*, which occurs principally in Utah and in the surrounding States.

Market infections.—Of the rabbits offered for sale in the Washington, D. C., market in the winters of 1923, 1924, and 1925, Francis¹ examined the livers of 1,000 and found 9, or slightly less than 1 per cent, infected with virulent *Bacterium tularense*. The liver (fig. 1) and spleen (fig. 2) of an infected rabbit are studded over the surface with small spots varying in size from that of a pin point to one-sixteenth inch in diameter. Of 22 cases of tularaemia occurring in that city, 17 of the patients had dressed wild rabbits bought or sold in the market, 4 had dressed rabbits shot near by, and 1 had dressed a rabbit which he had killed with a club.

Of 420 reported cases of tularaemia, 17 have died, which places the mortality at about 4 per cent. These figures embrace only the cases which have been reported to the Public Health Service, but considering the newness of the disease, they probably represent only a portion of the actual number of cases and deaths. Cases have now been reported from Japan, from the District of Columbia, and from 37 States, the nine northeastern States being the only significant portion of the United States in which cases have not been recognized.

As a rule, when the infection has come from a rabbit some injury has been inflicted on the hand while dressing the rabbit, although a manifest injury is not necessary for infection to occur. Usually an ulcer develops at the site of infection, accompanied by enlargement of the lymph glands which drain the ulcer. Fever is always present and continues for two to three weeks. The primary lesion may be located in the conjunctival sac or on parts of the body other than the

¹ Francis, Edward: Tularaemia in the Washington, D. C., Market. Pub. Health Rep., 38: 1301-1306 (June 22) 1923.

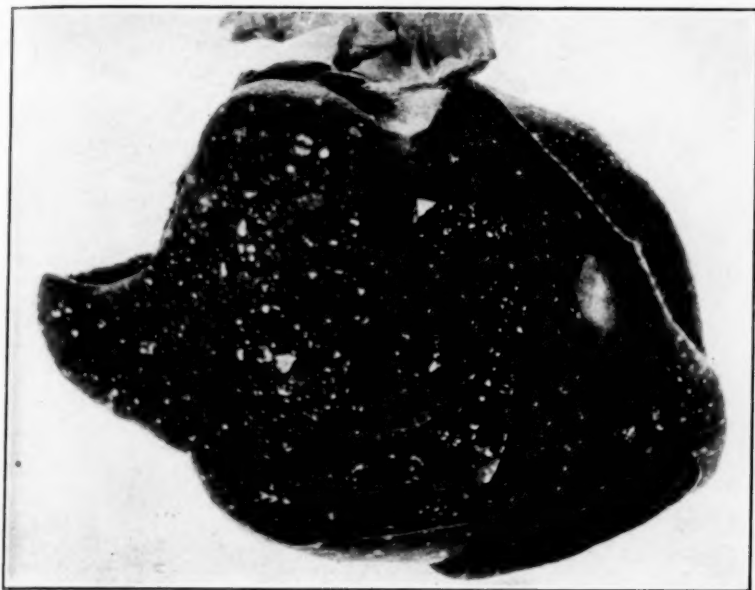


Fig. 1.—Liver of rabbit having tularaemia, showing it spotted with small areas of focal necrosis (A. M. M. 37526)



Fig. 2.—Spleens of rabbits having tularaemia, showing small areas of focal necrosis (A. M. M. 37532)

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skin of the hands, if due to tick bite or fly bite. The diagnosis is confirmed by the agglutination test or by isolation of the micro-organism. One attack confers immunity in man. Rest in bed is the most important treatment. The enlarged lymph glands should be incised only after suppuration has been well established.

The infection has never been found in nature in domestic rabbits raised in rabbitries.

PREVENTION

No preventive vaccine or curative serum has been perfected, nor has any special drug been found effective against tularaemia.

Rabbit meat, thoroughly cooked, is harmless for food; and it has been found that a temperature of 56° C., or 133° F., kills the infecting organism. The ordinary disinfectants are effective. Rubber gloves should be worn by those who must dress wild rabbits. Immune persons should be employed to dress them where possible. Infected rabbits, kept frozen for 30 days, have been found to be free from infection. Market inspection of rabbits is impracticable, because only about 10 per cent of the rabbits found in the market still have the liver in place.

Finally, beware of the wild rabbit which the dog or cat has caught, or which a boy has killed with a club—it is probably a sick rabbit. The hunter should not shoot his rabbits at the point of his gun. Let him be a sportsman and shoot them on the run at 75 yards, say, and the chances will be lessened that the rabbits he bags will be sick with tularaemia.

POLIOMYELITIS CASES REPORTED BY STATES, OCTOBER 23 TO NOVEMBER 19, 1927, AND CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF 1925 AND 1926

Forty-three States reported 296 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 19, 1927, 317 cases for the preceding week, and 400 cases for the week ended November 5, 1927.

Data are available from 41 States for the week ended November 19, 1927, and the corresponding weeks of the years 1925 and 1926. These States reported 280 cases of poliomyelitis for the week in 1927; 40 cases in 1926, and 70 cases for the week in 1925.

The following table gives a comparison of the telegraphic reports from State health officers for the four-week period from October 23 to November 19, 1927, with the reports from the same sources for the corresponding period of the years 1925 and 1926. This table is a continuation of tables appearing in the Public Health Reports, October 7, 1927, page 2452, and November 4, 1927, page 2726. Reports for the week ended November 26, 1927, will be found on page 2977 of this issue.

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers October 23–November 19, 1927, compared with reports for the corresponding weeks of 1925 and 1926

State	Week ended—											
	Oct. 29, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 31, 1925	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 7, 1925	Nov. 12, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 14, 1925	Nov. 19, 1927	Nov. 20, 1926	Nov. 21, 1925
Alabama.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1
Arizona.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arkansas.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
California.....	30	1	4	35	5	11	23	2	15	26	6	13
Colorado.....		0	1	7	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	1
Connecticut.....	9	4	0	7	0	1	3	0	1	6	1	1
Delaware.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Florida.....	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia.....	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	2	0		8	0		11	0		3	0	
Illinois.....	25	4	7	14	2	11	18	4		17	3	3
Indiana.....	19	2	3	11	2	7	7	0	3	7	1	3
Iowa.....	8	0		3	0		7	0	5	4	0	3
Kansas.....	14	3	6	4	1	4	3	1	2	2	0	0
Louisiana.....	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	3
Maine.....	6	1	0	5	0	0	7	3	1	3	0	2
Maryland.....	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Massachusetts.....	66	6	4	56	10	5	38	7	3	30	4	2
Michigan.....	18	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
Minnesota.....	6	2	18	3	0	5	2	0	4	6	0	4
Mississippi.....	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Missouri.....	12	0	4	7	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	1
Montana.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska.....	14	1	7	10	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	2
New Jersey.....	8	1	2	9	2	4	3	2	1	3	4	1
New Mexico.....	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1
New York.....	31	14	6	23	9	23	18	12	11	15	9	8
North Carolina.....	1	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	2
North Dakota.....	0	0	1	1	0	3	6	0	1		0	1
Ohio.....	51			54			26			27		
Oklahoma.....	7	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	1
Oregon.....	26	1	0	20	1	2	22	0	0	33	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	18	3		18	6	6	27	2	0	21	2	0
Rhode Island.....	4		0	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina.....	2	10	4	4	2	2	1	4	0	3	2	2
South Dakota.....	6	0	2	7	1	0	6	1	6	5	0	1
Tennessee.....	2	0		4	0		5	0		8	0	
Texas.....	3	0	0	11	2	2	5	0	1	6	0	1
Utah.....	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont.....	6	0	2		0	2		0	4	2	1	3
Virginia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington.....	21	0	9	26	1	4	26	0	1	11	0	3
West Virginia.....	9	2	0	12	0	0	8	0		13	0	0
Wisconsin.....	9	4	14	8	2	7	9	3	6	5	2	3
Wyoming.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED BY STATES FOR THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF NOVEMBER, 1925, 1926, AND 1927

Forty-one States reported 445 cases of smallpox for the week ended November 19, 1927, 363 cases for the corresponding week of last year, and 300 cases for the week in 1925.

Forty-three States reported for the first three weeks of November, 1927. These States reported 493 cases of smallpox for the week ended November 5, 1927, 423 cases for the following week, and 470 cases for the week ended November 19, 1927.

The New England and North Atlantic States report very few cases of smallpox. The disease is prevalent in localities well scattered over the rest of the country, especially in the Northern States, and extending to the Pacific coast.

The following table summarizes the reports from State health officers for the first three weeks of November of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Cases of smallpox reported by State health officers October 30–November 19, 1927, compared with reports for the corresponding weeks of 1925 and 1926

State	Week ended—								
	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 7, 1925	Nov. 12, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 14, 1925	Nov. 19, 1927	Nov. 20, 1926	Nov. 21, 1925
New England States:									
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:									
New York.....	7	6	1	6	44	0	5	17	0
New Jersey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
East North Central States:									
Ohio.....				6			9		
Indiana.....	38	29	71	65	72	60	41	83	44
Illinois.....	13	4	14	45	5	33	37	9	15
Michigan.....	18	10	4	21	33	2	7	28	9
Wisconsin.....	28	3	0	19	4	5	17	11	11
West North Central States:									
Minnesota.....	1	3	4	1	2	7	0	4	1
Iowa.....	41	0		54	8	5	19	6	23
Missouri.....	82	1	2	52	2	2	75	0	4
North Dakota.....	3	9	3	6	2	3		7	1
South Dakota.....	3	2	5	3	1	0	3	0	1
Nebraska.....	11	12	6	6	7	5	11	11	5
Kansas.....	27	0	2	37	5	5	20	2	11
South Atlantic States:									
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Virginia.....	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	9
West Virginia.....	8	0	0	5	1		6	1	0
North Carolina.....	15	30	14	14	22	5	11	31	10
South Carolina.....	16	4	1	7	4	9	8	6	13
Georgia.....	0	6	3	0	9	2	0	13	6
Florida.....	0	7	0	5	3	1	1	11	7
East South Central States:									
Tennessee.....	5	0		1	2		2	2	
Alabama.....	8	5	49	1	4	22	0	1	6
Mississippi.....	12	1	0	1	1	2	11	3	3
West South Central States:									
Arkansas.....	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	1
Louisiana.....	5	2	1	3	2	5	3	2	1
Oklahoma.....	24	24	1	2	33	2	40	40	8
Texas.....	5	4	0	12	3	1	6	9	0
Mountain States:									
Montana.....	30	28	6	3	1	2	6	6	11
Idaho.....	3	0		1	0		14	0	
Wyoming.....	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Colorado.....	4	7	0	6	39	0	12	0	0
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	47	1	1	9	0	8	45	2	0
Pacific States:									
Washington.....	17	26	31	24	8	42	11	29	41
Oregon.....	18	9	14	5	18	31	38	24	21
California.....	7	13	30	6	42	40	8	12	39

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS

Cleaning Milking Machines. R. C. Fisher and G. C. White. *Connecticut Storrs-Station Bul. 144* (1927), pp. 20. Taken from *Experiment Station Record*, U. S. Department of Agriculture, vol. 57, No. 5, October, 1927, pp. 465-466.

"The cleaning and sterilizing of the rubber parts of the milking machine is the chief problem in its operation. Trials were conducted employing four methods of sterilization. The agents used were B. K. disinfectant, hot water, steam, and cold running water. A total of about eight weeks was used with each method. Bacterial counts were made of the milk drawn with parts sterilized in the different manners, records were kept of the time consumed in the care of the machines, and observations were made of the effect of the various agents upon the rubber parts. After milking, cold water was drawn through each machine, and this was followed by drawing hot water through the tubes. The equipment was taken apart once a week and cleaned with a brush. The milk pails were sterilized daily with steam.

"As previously noted (E. S. R., 56, p. 870), the B. K. solution at usual strength was unreliable in keeping down bacteria. Double strength solution (8 ounces to 10 gallons of water) was suitable if changed twice a week, or if a 4-ounce charge is added every other day. Hot water sterilization at 200° F. for 0.5 hours gave low bacterial counts, and the damage to the rubber parts was not prohibitive in this method. Sterilizing at lower temperatures was not reliable. Steam sterilization, while effective in killing bacteria, was quite destructive to rubber. Running cold water below 55° F. was effective, but is not reliable in summer because of the high temperature of the water. Whatever the treatment, the bacterial accumulation in the tubes may be reduced by rinsing in cold water just previous to milking and by scrubbing the tubes at least twice a week."

Direct Microscopic Examination of Milk. LeRoy Forman and I. H. Shaw, *Public Health News*, Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, vol. 12, No. 6, May, 1927, pp. 143-149. (Abstract by J. R. Hoffert.)

Detailed experiments by the authors to determine the value of direct bacterial count of milk as evidence of its sanitary quality.

10-c. c. samples were centrifuged, a smear on slides was made of sediment and this was defatted, fixed, clarified, stained, and examined under X900 magnification. Comparisons of direct count results, with field examination of cows suffering from mastitis, showed close relation between the two.

Dilution tests of certified milk contaminated with milk from infected cows indicated that it could be detected in high dilution.

Examination of dairies and market milk was begun and the direct counts were found to parallel the conditions of the cows and sanitary conditions of the dairy. This visible method roused the interest of the dairymen, secured their cooperation, and resulted in improved relations between inspectors and dairymen.

Incinerator at St. Lambert, Quebec. Anon. *Canadian Engineer*, vol. 52, No. 7, February 15, 1927, p. 221. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

A brief illustrated description of the new incinerator installed at St. Lambert, a city of 5,000 population. The specifications required—(1) That the plant would properly incinerate at the rate of 2 tons per hour; (2) that the residue would not contain more than 2 per cent organic matter, exclusive of carbon; (3) that there would be no smoke escape from chimney of a degree of density greater than No. 1 Ringleman; (4) that there would be no dust emitted from the chimney; (5) that the man-hours per ton would not exceed 0.5. The plant was accepted by the city after tests were carried out on January 17 and 18, 1927. The furnace comprises two independent cells with common combustion chamber, the cells being of the Hankin high-temperature, top-feed type, with

drying arches and hearths and forced draught equipment. The chimney is of the Hankin radial, brick type, 75 feet high, lined to half its height. The cost of the plant was approximately \$19,000.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal at Ruislip-Northwood. Anon. *Surveyor*, vol. 71, No. 1848, June 24, 1927, p. 632.

"In his report for 1926, Dr. L. W. Hignett, Medical Officer of Health to the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council, states that a weekly collection of house refuse was carried out in that area during the year by means of Fordson tractors and trailers. The refuse from the whole of the district is conveyed to the destructor site at Eastcote, where it is sorted and screened and the inflammable part (paper, etc.) burnt in the open. This tip is some distance from any inhabited houses, and no nuisance has been caused by this method of disposal. Portable sanitary dust-bins are provided and maintained by the house owners. The removal and disposal of house refuse has been very satisfactory. No nuisance has been caused and only seventeen complaints of a trivial nature were received during the year."

Garbage Collection and Disposal in a Town of 12,000 Population. John P. Broome. *American City*, vol. 37, No. 3, September, 1927, pp. 333-335. (Abstract by D. W. Evans.)

After trying out private collection of garbage and ashes, the town of Summit, N. J., decided to undertake the work municipally. Collections are made in the cellars, and for that reason horse and cart replaced the trucks which were formerly in use. This method was adopted not only for economical reasons but because of possible damage by heavy trucks to private driveways. Eight men are employed to collect garbage, with a like number for ashes, and each man is responsible for satisfactory service on his particular route.

Disposal of garbage is made by incineration; ashes are used as fill material.

Garbage and Refuse Disposal at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Byron Bird, *Water Works*, vol. 66, No. 6, June, 1927, pp. 235-239. (Abstract by R. J. Faust.)

This article is a brief history of garbage collection and disposal at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Systematic collection dates back to 1909, when the first city ordinance relating to garbage was passed. At that time the city provided dumping grounds outside the city limits. Collections were made by private companies. In 1924 an ordinance was passed compelling all garbage and refuse collectors to be licensed, and with this step came the erection of an incinerator. Collection by city employees has been a recent development. It is interesting to note that the incinerator is equipped to burn spent crank-case oil. The incinerator has given complete satisfaction.

Rivers Pollution Prevention, with Special Reference to the Work of the Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Works. J. H. Garner. (Presented at Annual Summer Conference at Bedford, England, of Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Works, July 8, 1927.) Proof copy, pamphlet, 15 pp. Published in abstract in *The Surveyor*, vol. 72, July 22, 1927, pp. 71-73. (Abstract by J. K. Hoskins.)

This paper is a general review of the stream pollution situation in Great Britain and the various proposals made and steps that have been taken for mitigation of pollution. The present conditions obtaining in tidal waters and estuaries, industrial rivers and streams, and in nonindustrial rivers and streams, are briefly reviewed. In general, "it may be said that the aggregate amount of stream pollution in the country is now remaining about stationary, but there is a distinct tendency for that pollution to become more widely disseminated and more varied in character." Streams in the older industrial areas, because of remedial measures, are improving; in newer areas they are becoming worse, due to the increase of either industrial or domestic sewage pollution.

Proposals for improvement of these conditions include the survey and classification of streams and watershed areas, the admission of liquid trade wastes to public sewers, the formation of additional river boards, and provision for increased research in fundamental problems of stream pollution and sewage treatment. Some progress has been made in classification of streams based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Sewage Disposal and using as a criterion the amount of dissolved oxygen absorbed in five days. The Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution has, during the past five years, attempted to classify streams from a fisheries standpoint into—(a) Those sufficiently pure to support a considerable stock of fish; (b) those polluted, but yet able to maintain a certain number of fish; and (c) those so grossly polluted that fish life is practically extinct. For this classification, reliance was placed on the actual amount of dissolved oxygen present in the water rather than upon the Royal Commission test. The Pennsylvania plan of stream classification is also reviewed.

The benefits as well as the administrative difficulties of discharging industrial wastes into public sewers and to treatment plants are discussed at some length. The advantages of and objections to local rivers boards are also presented. The need for cooperative research in fundamental as well as in local problems is stressed.

The Need for Research in Connection with the Purification of Sewage. Arthur J. Martin. *The Surveyor*, vol. 72, No. 1854, August 5, 1927, pp. 119-120. (Abstract by W. M. Olson.)

A plea for an organized attack on sewage treatment problems. Something ought to be done about this: (1) Engineers waste client's money on old ineffective processes or risk it on doubtful experiments because of the lack of well established limits within which various processes may be used; (2) obstacles such as the difficulty of introducing a bill in Parliament, the general shortage of money, and prejudice against establishing a new government department have hindered reforms which, since 1897, have been generally recognized to be of primary necessity; (3) coordination and adequate support by individual sewage works managers, the rivers boards, and the universities; (4) materials and appliances for sewage treatment should be tested by some official agency; (5) the results of research should be made readily available through a journal covering the field.

Purposes: (1) A government laboratory similar to the National Physical Laboratory; (2) a conference of those interested in sewage treatment.

Regarding the Procedure in Sludge Digestion. F. Sierp. *Tech. Gemeindef.*, vol. 29, No. 21, pp. 267-271; No. 22, pp. 282-285; No. 23, pp. 296-301; No. 24, pp. 305-312 (1927). Translation of an abstract by Kammann in *Zentralblatt für die Gesamte Hygiene*, vol. 15, No. 11-12, August 10, 1927, p. 496. (Abstract by J. K. Hoskins.)

The process of decomposition in the sludge chamber in the presence of excess and subnormal pressure was investigated. An excess pressure had no influence on the gas production or even on the general decomposition of the organic material. With subnormal pressure, in contrast with the studies of Watson and Watsaws, an increase of the generated gas occurred, evidently on account of the more rapid withdrawal. A more rapid decomposition of the organic material did not, however, take place under these conditions. In opposition to other authors, light had no effect on the process in the digestion chamber. Phenols in the sewage affected the gas-forming bacteria more unfavorably than the liquefiers. More sulphates in the sewage resulted in higher hydrogen sulphide content in the gas. Introduction of oxygen delayed and injured the digestion process, as the rapid development of the hydrogen sulphide oxidizing bacteria was arrested. Sewage containing sulphates delays the decomposition process,

and in such cases larger digestion tanks are therefore essential. Acid sewage modifies the digestion process, especially by slight changes of the hydrogen ion concentration. The addition of 10 g. of chlorine to 1 m.³ of sewage sterilizes the precipitated sludge so completely that its ability to decompose is practically destroyed. Sodium chloride solutions up to 1 per cent have absolutely no effect on the sludge digestion process; up to 3 per cent it is decreased about 20 per cent. These phenomena are explained by a peptonizing action of the salt on the sewage colloids. Sodium chloride diffuses only slightly in sludge mixtures and also the salt in the sludge diffuses very slowly in the surrounding water. Therefore, the amount of sodium chloride present affects the regular automatic conversion of sludge in the digestion tank.

Recent Progress in Sewage Disposal and Stream Pollution Problems in the United States. I W. Mendelsohn. Bulletin 88, Engineering Extension Dept., Iowa State College, March 5, 1927, pp. 5-17. (Abstract by I. W. Mendelsohn.)

Among the recent developments in sewage disposal and stream pollution in the United States are—(1) Cooperation between governmental bodies and private industry; (2) recognition of the joint need of sewage treatment and water purification in certain streams; (3) improved status of sewage plant operators, and importance of pure research in stream pollution. The desirability of cooperation among laboratories and other research workers in solving stream pollution problems is pointed out.

Pollution of Streams in Illinois. Anon. Illinois Division of State Water Survey, Bulletin No. 24, February, 1927. (Abstract by I. W. Mendelsohn.)

This bulletin presents data concerning sources of stream pollution in Illinois, not only of domestic sewage but also of industrial wastes as collected in a survey in the period 1924-26, inclusive. There were 227 towns with sewers, 108 towns having sewage treatment, and 305 industries producing organic pollution and 559 inorganic pollution. The results of the survey are presented in maps, each covering a drainage area, with notations regarding sources of pollution. There is also given a list of the counties of the State including the known pollution factors in each, such as (1) population of the community; (2) existence of a sewer system and its type; (3) character of sewage treatment; and (4) nature and number of industries having liquid wastes.

Report on the Activities of the North Holland Committee on the Public Fight Against Malaria. Anon. *Verslagen En Mededeelingen Betreffende De Volksgezondheid*, No. 7, July, 1926, pp. 725-775. (Abstract by Frank Hannan.)

Finance.—A government subsidy constitutes about one-half of the modest income available, the remainder being made up in approximately equal shares by the province on the one hand and the communes on the other. The total comes to about 2 cents per capita.

Activities.—(1) Organization: The original central committee has created 11 district committees with a view to decentralization and to the stimulation of local activity. In each district a paid propagandist works for five months in the year. (2) Propaganda: Literature is distributed; wall charts are exposed in railway stations, post offices, physicians' offices, and other prominent places. The propagandist pays house to house visits demonstrating the course of malarial infection, the best methods for excluding and for destroying mosquitoes, and the necessity for skilled medical attention in malaria cases; a malaria film is rented out; lantern lectures are given; advice is given; a stall was fitted up at the great White Cross Jubilee Exhibition at Alkmaar. (3) Mosquito destruction: The propagandist on his rounds destroys the over-wintering mosquitoes in house and stable, at the same time, and with increasing success, urging upon the people to do this for themselves. While 3 per cent lysol solution was, in earlier years, the best available spraying fluid, Flyosan and other spraying fluids are now on

the market, of which Flyosan is considered the best. Flyosan in the proportion of 0.5 c. c. per m.³ destroys not only mosquitoes but also the ordinary house fly and all except highly resistant insects. Its drawback is its comparatively high price. Detailed reports of the propagandists are appended.

The Food of Anopheline Larvæ—Food Organisms in Pure Culture. M. A. Barber. *Public Health Reports* (U. S. Public Health Service), vol. 42, No. 22, June 3, 1927, pp. 1494-1510. (Abstract by Chester Cohen.)

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the importance of various foods as factors in the growth of anopheline larvæ. The method employed was to place sterilized mosquito eggs in a culture media containing only a known available food supply. The technique employed in sterilization of the eggs is given. Mosquito eggs were placed in cultures containing a combination of protozoan, algæ, bacteria, and yeasts, and also in pure cultures of the protozoans and algæ. The reactions of the eggs to concentration conditions and quality of food, pH, light, and temperature, are carefully considered.

The results are as follows: (1) Algæ alone, bacteria alone, or infusoria alone may constitute a sufficient source of food for anopheles larvæ; (2) dead organic material, in cultures at least, is far less suitable than living organic material as a source of food; (3) antilarval measures based on the destruction of available food must take into consideration the adaptability of larvæ to various food organisms.

The Mosquito Infectivity of P. Vivax After Prolonged Sojourn in the Human Host. Warrington Yorke and W. Rees Wright. *Ann. Trop. Med. and Parasitol.* 20 (3): 327-328 (1926). From *Biological Abstracts*, vol. 1, Nos. 2-3, April, 1927, pp. 3081-3092.

"This observation shows that the strain in question had preserved unimpaired its power to infect mosquitoes after 53 or 54 direct passages through man during a period of 3½ years."

Water Shortage in Indiana. Lewis T. Finch. *Journal of American Water Works Association*, vol. 17, No. 3, March, 1927, pp. 327-335. (Abstract by M. S. Foreman.)

The public water supplies of Indiana are obtained from a variety of sources; namely, shallow and deep driven wells, dug wells, streams, and natural and impounded lakes and springs. The ground water supplies have caused considerable apprehension in recent years. The ground water level, in some places, as pointed out in a table, has dropped from 3 to 48 feet in a few years' time. In a number of other instances water shortage has been due to the rapid increase of population of towns and cities, where no provision has been made to supply the increased demand. When the seasonal rainfall is below normal, many small towns, in particular, are hard pressed to obtain an adequate water supply. Fort Wayne has had particular difficulty to supply the demand for water. During part of last year, some sections of the city were without water.

The result of the inadequate and temporary water supplies has been a marked increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever. Seven towns in the State are furnishing water that is known not to be fit for drinking purposes.

A Study of the Chlorine Absorption of Water. Jacob R. Meadow and Harrison Hale. *Journal American Water Works Association*, vol. 18, No. 1, July, 1927, pp. 75-81. (Abstract by D. E. Kepner.)

The purpose of this investigation was to compare the permanganate method of oxygen consumed in water analysis with that of the chlorine absorption test, by different waters. It was found that a correlation exists between the results of the two methods as long as no albuminous material is present, and when such is present the chlorine absorption test is the most reliable. Chlorine absorption

was determined after 10 minutes' contact by both the orthotolidin and starch-iodide tests.

Operation of Rapid Sand Filtration Plant of Cambridge, Mass. Melville C. Whipple. *Water Works*, vol. 66, No. 3, March, 1927, pp. 121-123 (Abstract by J. L. Robertson.)

The writer describes the design, operation, difficulties experienced, and improvements necessitated in the operation of the rapid sand filtration plant of Cambridge, Mass.

The original design returned the wash water to the coagulation basin, bringing about a number of objectionable conditions interfering with operation. Chlorination of raw water, in order to dispose of some of the bacteria, did not appreciably overcome the detrimental effects of returning the wash water from the filters. There was also a temporary increase in the rate of flow through the basin following each filter washing. This pulsating effect upon subsistence resulted in deposits of sludge, thus reducing detention period. Operation of difficulties experienced made necessary the elimination of the practice of returning the filter wash water to the coagulation basin.

Phenol Tastes in Chlorinated Water. L. C. Osborn. *Journal American Water Works Association*, vol. 17, No. 5, May, 1927, pp. 586-590. (Abstract by L. M. Fisher.)

After sterilizing its water supply for 15 years the city of Loveland, Colo., experienced tastes in the chlorinated water. The phenol tastes were due to a new creosoted wood water main. The tastes were not noticeable when the water was not chlorinated.

On another occasion a small quantity of water splashed over some gratings dipped in tar thinned with gasoline and caused numerous complaints. A very small quantity of phenol is sufficient to cause trouble.

The intensity of chloro-phenol tastes is greatest when the greatest time has elapsed since chlorination (within limits, of course). The tastes may be due to the action of chlorinated water on sediment, scale, or coating in the pipes.

Electrolytic Chlorination at Sacramento Filtration Plant. Harry N. Jenks. *Journal American Water Works Association*, vol. 17, No. 5, May, 1927, pp. 514-537. (Abstract by L. M. Fisher.)

Electrolytically manufactured chlorine has been used at Sacramento, Calif., for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. It has been found very reliable and economical. In remote places where transportation is difficult it has advantages over liquid chlorine. Current at Sacramento costs \$0.865 per kilowatt-hour and salt \$7.70 per ton in the storage bins. The cost of electrolytic chlorine per pound was \$0.0566. The cost of liquid chlorine applied to the water was estimated at \$0.1313 per pound. A saving of 57 per cent was thus effected. The usefulness of this method at water, sewage, and industrial plants in isolated places is stressed.

Details are given of construction of the concrete cells employed.

Operating Results at Iron Removal Plant at Memphis, Tenn. F. A. Mantel. *Engineering News-Record*, vol. 98, No. 21, May 26, 1927, p. 855. (Abstract by A. S. Bedell.)

The municipally owned water supply of Memphis is derived from 29 new wells pumped by air lift from a central station. Twenty-two of these wells, placed in service in June, 1924, are from 350 to 530 feet deep, while the seven wells since installed are 1,400 feet deep. Two tables give comparative analyses (markedly different) from the two groups of wells and the operating results for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The underground water contains objectionable quantities of iron, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide, which are removed in purification works. The CO_2 in the ground water, assumed to be 120 p. p. m., is largely removed by airlift

pumping and further reduced by coke aerators. Cost of aeration and filtration (18.4 per cent of total plant operation) is \$3.34 per m. g.

Water Supplies from Sand and Gravel Formations. Anon. *Water Works*, vol. 66, No. 9, September, 1927, pp. 390-392. (Abstract by W. R. Schreiner.)

The use of "Fineness modulus" rather than "Effective size" and "Uniformity coefficient" is suggested. Fineness modulus for any sample of sand or gravel is obtained by adding the percentages, by weight, that are held on each of the sieves, 4, 20, 30, 40, and 60 meshes per inch. From actual experience with supplies in Wisconsin the following rating of water bearing possibilities of sand and gravel has been made with reference to fineness modulus: 100 or less, very poor; 100-140, poor; 140-200, fair; 200-250, good; 250-300, very good; over 300, excellent. Charts are given for ready application of the method. This system of grading materials gives more weight to coarse materials, avoids the error due to faulty methods of obtaining representative samples whereby the amount of fine material is increased in the process, and the "Effective size" is adversely affected.

The field tests for determining the actual capacity of any given formation to produce water are described in detail. A "law of flow" is stated and applications are made to show relation of "draw down" to gallons per minute pumped at various rates.

New Water Works Plant at Smith's Falls, Ontario. Anon. *Canadian Engineer*, vol. 52, No. 20, May 17, 1927, pp. 513-515. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

Illustrated description of the evolution of the pumping equipment at the Smith's Falls water works, which is now driven by electricity generated from water power developed on the Rideau River, which flows through the town. The entire water rights on the river at this point were purchased when the filter plant and overhead tank were constructed.

Enslo Chlorine Comparator. W. A. Taylor. *Canadian Engineer*, vol. 52, No. 20, May 17, 1927, p. 527. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

An illustrated description of the Enslo comparator for determining free chlorine by the o-tolidin method. The chlorine dosage required for sterilization of water is affected by the presence of organic matter or oxidizable salts, and also by the H ion concentration, as oxidation occurs more rapidly in the presence of free carbonic acid. The practical method of chlorination control is so to regulate the dosage that frequent samples, taken at point providing a 5-minute contact period, show a residual chlorine content of 0.1 to 0.2 p. p. m. Swimming-pool water should contain 0.2 to 0.5 p. p. m. of free chlorine at all times. In treatment of sewage effluents and trade effluents, a residual chlorine content up to 1.0 p. p. m. is necessary after 10 minutes' contact. In making free chlorine determinations on sewage and trade wastes, the reading should be made at time when maximum color has developed, which may vary from 1 to 15 minutes after addition of reagent.

Water Supply in South Wales. Anon. *Surveyor*, vol. 72, No. 1853, July 29, 1927, pp. 95-96. (Abstract by D. E. Kepner.)

This article gives a historical account and very brief description of the Taf Fechan water works, comprising an earth dam 1,010 feet long and 107 feet high, which forms a reservoir of 3,800,000,000 Imperial gallons' capacity, a "Patterson Rapid Filtration Gravity Plant" designed for 7,500,000 Imperial gallons daily, and several miles of cement-lined steel pipe.

SOME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATIONS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

There is given below a list of some nontechnical publications issued by the Bureau of the Public Health Service, covering a wide variety of subjects and suitable for general distribution.

The "Keep Well" publications constitute a series of small pamphlets which present important health facts in popular form.

The Public Health Bulletins have proved especially valuable for general distribution in connection with campaigns for health improvement, and are useful to health officers as an aid to the solution of many local health problems.

The most important articles that appear each week in Public Health Reports are reprinted in pamphlet form, making possible a wider and more economical distribution of articles that are of interest to health workers, sanitarians, and the general public.

Those publications not marked with an asterisk (*) are available for free distribution and, as long as the supply lasts, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Those publications marked with an asterisk are not available for free distribution, but may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., *at the prices noted*. (Send no remittances to the Public Health Service.)

Keep Well Series

- *1. The road to health. Concise directions for keeping well—Table of average weights for men and women. 1919. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *3. How to avoid tuberculosis. 1919. 7 pages. 5 cents.
- *4. Diphtheria. How to recognize it, keep from catching it, and treat those who do catch it. 1919. 15 pages. 5 cents.
- *5. The safe vacation. Selection of a place to go and what to do in case of sudden accident or illness. 1919. 32 pages. 5 cents.
- *6. Cancer facts which every adult should know. 1919. 30 pages. 5 cents.
- *7. Vaccination: An excellent form of health insurance. 1919. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *8. Motherhood: Helpful advice to the expectant mother. 1919. 7 pages.
- *10. Bottle Feeding for babies. Concise guide for mothers. 1919. 9 pages. 5 cents.
- *12. Flat foot and other foot troubles. 1920. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *13. Good teeth. 1921. 16 pages. 5 cents.

Supplements to the Public Health Reports

- *2. Indoor tropics. The injurious effect of overheated dwellings, schools, etc. By J. M. Eager. 1913. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- 8. Trachoma: Its nature and prevention. By John McMullen. 1913. (Revised 1923.) 6 pages.
- 11. What the farmer can do to prevent malaria. By R. H. von Ezdorf. 1914. 6 pages.

- *18. Malaria: Lessons on its cause and prevention (for use in schools). By H. R. Carter. 1914. (Revised in 1922.) 20 pages; 4 plates. 5 cents.
- 24. Exercise and health. By F. C. Smith. 1915. (Revised 1925). 7 pages.
- 29. The transmission of disease by flies. By Ernest A. Sweet. 1916. 20 pages; 2 plates. (Revised 1922.)
- *30. Common colds. By W. C. Rucker. 1917. 4 pages.
- 31. Safe milk: An important food problem. By Ernest A. Sweet. 1917. 24 pages.

Public Health Bulletins

- 37. The sanitary privy: Its purpose and construction. By C. W. Stiles. 1910. 24 pages; 12 figures.
- 58. Open-air schools for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis among children. By B. S. Warren. 1912. 20 pages.
- 68. Safe disposal of human excreta at unsewered homes. By L. L. Lumsden, C. W. Stiles, and A. W. Freeman. 1915. 28 pages.
- 69. Typhoid fever: Its causation and prevention. By L. L. Lumsden. 1915. 22 pages.
- 70. Good water for farm homes. By A. W. Freeman. 1915. 16 pages.
- 89. A sanitary privy system for unsewered towns and villages. By L. L. Lumsden. 1917. 23 pages.
- *101. Studies of methods for the treatment and disposal of sewage: Treatment of sewage from single houses and small communities. By Leslie C. Frank and C. P. Rynus. 1919. 117 pages. 25 cents.
- *103. The rat: Arguments for elimination and methods for destruction. 1919. 12 pages. 5 cents.
- 110. Synopsis of child hygiene laws of the several States, including school medical inspection laws. By Taliaferro Clark and Selwyn D. Collins. 1921. 58 pages. (Revised May, 1925.)
- *112. Report on Oregon State survey of mental defects, delinquency, and dependency. By C. L. Carlisle. 1921. 79 pages. 10 cents.
- *114. Top minnows in relation to malaria control. Notes on habits and distribution. By S. F. Hildebrand. 1921. 34 pages. 10 cents.
- *116. Lead poisoning in the pottery trades. By B. J. Newman, W. J. McConnell, O. M. Spencer, and F. M. Phillips. 1921. 223 pages. 35 cents.
- 121. Rodent infestation and rat-proofing conditions in Massachusetts seacoast cities, New York, and Baltimore. By L. L. Williams, E. C. Sullivan, and A. F. Allen. 1922. 38 pages.
- *127. The epidemiology of botulism. By J. C. Geiger, K. F. Meyer, and E. C. Dickson. 1922. 119 pages. 15 cents.
- *129. Communicable diseases and travel. By Thomas R. Crowder, 1922. 62 pages. 10 cents.
- *131. Section No. 1 of general report on Ohio River investigation. A study of pollution and natural purification of the Ohio River. Plankton and related organisms. By W. C. Purdy. 1923. 78 pages. 15 cents.
- 132. Studies of 15 representative sewage plants in the United States. By E. J. Theriault and H. H. Wagenhals. 1923. 260 pages.
- *134. The campaign against malnutrition. 1923. 37 pages. 5 cents.
- *135. Railroad malaria surveys. 1922. The Missouri Pacific Railroad. By A. W. Fuchs. 1923. 36 pages. 10 cents.
- *136. Report of the committee on municipal health department practice, of the American Public Health Association. 1923. 468 pages. 50 cents.

- *138. Tuberculosis survey of the island of Porto Rico, October 11, 1922, to April 18, 1923. By J. G. Townsend. 1923. 98 pages. 35 cents.
- *153. A study of the top minnow *Gambusia Holbrooki* in its relation to mosquito control. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. May, 1925. 136 pages. 30 cents.

Reprints from Public Health Reports

100. Whooping cough: Its nature and prevention. By W. C. Rucker. 1912. 7 pages. (Revised 1922.)
- *105. Antimalarial measures for farm houses and plantations. By H. R. Carter. 1912. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *167. Relative efficiency of rat traps: Trap which proved most effective in Manila. By Victor G. Heiser. 1914. 2 pages. 5 cents.
- *170. Prevention of malaria. How to screen the home. By R. H. von Ezdorf. 1914. 6 pages. 5 cents.
183. Screening as an antimalarial measure. By H. R. Carter. 1914. 12 pages.
- *187. Prevention of typhus fever. With especial reference to delousing. By Joseph Goldberger and M. H. Neill. 1914. 14 pages. 5 cents.
256. The limitations to self-medication. Uses and abuses of proprietary preparations and household remedies. By Martin I. Wilbert. 1915. 6 pages.
258. Malaria control: Drainage as an antimalarial measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. 1915. 11 pages.
260. Control of malaria: Oiling as an antimosquito measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. 1915. 12 pages.
- *349. Hay fever and its prevention. By W. Scheppegrell. 1916. 12 pages; 6 plates. 10 cents.
- *387. Climate and tuberculosis: Relation of climate to recovery. By John W. Trask. 1917. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *456. The application of ozone to the purification of swimming pools. By Wallace A. Manheimer. 1918. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *527. Fishes in relation to mosquito control in ponds. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. 1919. 15 pages; 6 plates. (Revised 1922.) 10 cents.
532. A disposal station for a can privy system. By E. B. Johnson. 1919. 6 pages; 2 plates.
552. The malaria problem in the South. By H. R. Carter. 1919. 11 pages.
584. Ivy and sumac poisoning. By E. A. Sweet and C. V. Grant. 1920. 16 pages; 2 plates. 5 cents.
622. Children's teeth, a community responsibility. By Taliaferro Clark and H. B. Butler. 1920. 18 pages; 1 plate.
625. Sanitary disposal of sewage through a septic tank: Simple construction and inexpensive operation for isolated dwellings. By H. R. Crohurst. 1920. 8 pages.
626. The bedbug: Relation to public health, habits, life history, methods of control. 1920. 8 pages.
645. The fate of the first molar. By H. B. Butler. 1921. 6 pages.
654. Nutrition in childhood. By Taliaferro Clark. 1921. 10 pages. (Revised 1926.)
655. Guide to proper rat-proofing of buildings. By C. E. Hauer. 1921. 13 pages.
672. The standard treatment for malaria. By C. C. Bass. 1921. 4 pages.

- *674. Sickness among school children: Loss of time from school among 6,130 school children in 13 localities in Missouri. By S. D. Collins. 1921. 11 pages. 5 cents.
- *682. The work of the Public Health Service in the care of disabled veterans of the World War. By H. S. Cumming. 1921. 10 pages. 5 cents.
- *683. School health supervision in Minneapolis, Minn. By Taliaferro Clark. 1921. 35 pages. 5 cents.
- *694. Carbon monoxide poisoning in closed garages. 1921. 6 pages. 5 cents.
- *698. Diphtheria immunization. 1921. (Revised 1924.) 6 pages. 5 cents.
707. Good teeth: The importance of good teeth and the prevention of decay. 1921. 10 pages.
727. The care of your baby. 1922. (Revised in 1925.) 40 pages.
- *750. Heights and weights of school children. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and S. D. Collins. 1922. 22 pages. 10 cents.
753. Adenoids. What they are and how to treat them. 1922. 2 pages; 1 plate.
- *754. The delinquent. By Frank E. Leslie. 1922. 10 pages. 5 cents.
780. Measles: An important disease from the public health standpoint. By W. C. Rucker. (Revised edition of Supplement No. 1.) 1922.
783. The school nurse: Her duties and responsibilities. By Taliaferro Clark. 1922.
- *789. Dried milk powder in infant feeding. By Taliaferro Clark and S. D. Collins. 1922. 5 cents.
- *793. School absence of boys and girls. By Selwyn D. Collins. October 27, 1922. 5 pages. 5 cents.
- *798. Nutrition and education. By E. Blanche Sterling. November 10, 1922. 10 pages. 5 cents.
809. Weight and height as an index of nutrition. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. January 12, 1923. 22 pages.
816. Health scoring of school children. By Taliaferro Clark and Edith B. Lowry. February 16, 1923. 12 pages.
- *819. The trachoma problem in the State of Minnesota. By Taliaferro Clark. March 2, 1923. 21 pages. 5 cents.
- *821. Changes in a small town brought about by the health department. By B. B. Bagby. March 9, 1923. 4 pages. 5 cents.
- *825. Schick tests and immunization against diphtheria in the eighth sanitary district of Vermont. By C. W. Kidder. March 30, 1923. 4 pages. 5 cents.
829. Tuberculosis: Its predisposing causes. By F. C. Smith. April 23, 1923. 8 pages.
- *832. The prevention of simple goiter. By O. P. Kimball. April 27, 1923. 11 pages. 5 cents.
840. The physical care of rural school children. By Taliaferro Clark. June 1, 1923. 12 pages.
- *850. The National Health Council as an aid to organized health agencies. July 6, 1923. 8 pages. 5 cents.
856. Dengue fever: Etiology, epidemiology, transmission, etc. By C. Armstrong. August 3, 1923. 35 pages.
- *864. Automobile cost in rural health work. Report on operation of automobiles in cooperative rural health work in Virginia. By H. McG. Robertson. August 31, 1923. 5 pages. 5 cents.
867. Application of partial correlation to a health problem. By Frank M. Phillips and Faye Hollis Roberts. September 14, 1923. 13 pages.

- *869. Vaccination technique and certification: An experiment in making vaccination an insurance against delay as well as a protection against disease. By S. B. Grubbs. September 21, 1923. 6 pages. 5 cents.
- *873. Health conditions among chemical workers with respect to earnings. By Frank M. Phillips, Ph. D., and Gertrude A. Sager, M. A. October 5, 1923. 4 pages. 5 cents.
- *874. Pellagra prevention by diet among institutional inmates. By Joseph Goldberger, C. H. Waring, and W. F. Tanner. October 12, 1923. 10 pages. 5 cents.
- 877. Results in a three-year trachoma campaign begun in Knott County, Ky., in 1913, as shown by a survey made in the same locality 10 years later. By John McMullen. October 26, 1923. 6 pages.
- 878. The spleen rate of school boys in the Mississippi Delta. By K. F. Maxcy and C. P. Coogle. October 26, 1923. 8 pages.
- 882. Fundamentals of rural health work. By W. F. Draper. November 16, 1923. 8 pages.
- 884. Collection of morbidity data and other sanitary information by the United States Public Health Service. By Brock C. Hampton. November 30, 1923. 16 pages.
- *890. The program for oral hygiene in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minn. By F. Denton White, D. D. S. December 21, 1923. 6 pages. 5 cents.
- 893. Methods of administering iodine for prophylaxis of endemic goiter. By Robert Olesen. January 11, 1924. 11 pages. 5 cents.
- *895. A study of the treatment and prevention of pellagra. By Joseph Goldberger and W. F. Tanner. January 18, 1924. 21 pages. 5 cents.
- *896. The importance of our knowledge of thyroid physiology in the control of thyroid diseases. By Taliaferro Clark. January 18, 1924. 4 pages. 5 cents.
- 901. Is the prophylactic use of diphtheria antitoxin justified? By James A. Doull and Roy P. Sandridge. February 15, 1924. 12 pages.
- *905. Factors in the mental health of girls of foreign parentage. A study of 210 girls of foreign parentage who received advice and assistance from a social agency, 1919-1922. By Mary C. Jarrett. March 7, 1924. 26 pages. 5 cents.
- 906. Malta fever. Cattle suggested as a possible source of infection, following a seriological study of human serums. By Alice C. Evans. March 14 1924. 18 pages.
- *907. The new Baldwin-Wood weight-height-age-tables as an index of nutrition. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. March 14, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- 908. Absenteeism among white and negro school children in Cleveland, 1922-23. By G. E. Harmon and G. E. Whitman. March 21, 1924. 9 pages.
- 912. Some tendencies indicated by the new life tables. By Rollo H. Britten. April 11, 1924. 13 pages. 5 cents.
- 917. Factors in the mental health of boys of foreign parentage. A study of 240 boys of foreign parentage known to a child welfare agency 1916-1923. By Mary C. Jarrett. April 25, 1924. 21 pages.
- *918. Relative efficiency of methods of sterilization of milk bottles at Pasteurization plants in Minnesota. By H. A. Whittaker, R. W. Archibald, and L. Shere. May 2, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.

924. The prevalence and trend of drug addiction in the United States and factors influencing it. By Lawrence Kolb and A. G. DuMez. May 23, 1924. 26 pages.
926. Health by radio. Vitamins. May 30, 1924. 5 pages.
928. Absenteeism because of sickness in certain schools in Cleveland, 1922-1923. By G. E. Harmon and G. E. Whitman. June 6, 1924. 8 pages.
931. The prevention and treatment of hay fever. By William Scheppegegrell. June 20, 1924. 12 pages.
- *933. Past incidence of certain communicable diseases common among children. Occurrence of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, among school children in various localities in the United States. By Selwyn D. Collins. June 27, 1924. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *936. Effect of oil pollution of coast and other waters on the public health. By committee consisting of F. W. Lane, A. D. Bauer, H. F. Fisher, P. N. Harding. July 11, 1924. 6 pages. 5 cents.
939. The legal aspects of milk control. By James A. Tobey. July 18, 1924. 8 pages.
940. Cancer and proprietary cures. July 18, 1924. 8 pages.
941. Thyroid survey of 47,493 elementary-school children in Cincinnati. By Robert Olesen. July 25, 1924. 26 pages.
942. A note on the relationship of tonsillectomy to the occurrence of scarlet fever and diphtheria. By James A. Doull. August 1, 1924. 8 pages.
945. Sanitary engineering courses of engineering colleges in the United States. By Isador W. Mendelsohn. August 15, 1924. 8 pages.
- *947. The income cycle in the life of the wage earner. By Edgar Sydenstricker, Wilford I. King, and Dorothy Wiehl. August 22, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *948. Correspondence and reading courses in public health. August 22, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *950. Pellagra in relation to milk supply in the household. By G. A. Wheeler. August 29, 1924. 4 pages. 5 cents.
951. A plea for more attention to the nutrition of the school child. By Taliaferro Clark. August 29, 1924. 9 pages.
952. Protection of small water supplies used by railroads. By O. E. Brownell. September 5, 1924. 10 pages.
- *954. Causes of absences in one grade of fifteen public schools in Washington, D. C. By Louise Tayler-Jones. September 12, 1924. 10 pages. 5 cents.
955. Thyroid enlargement among Montana school children. With notes on the possible influence of the place of residence and the use of vegetables and drinking water upon the condition. By Fred T. Foard. September 12, 1924. 5 pages.
956. Per capita medicinal requirements of narcotics. Data secured in a narcotic survey of Allegheny County, Md. By A. G. DuMez. September 12, 1924. 4 pages.
- *957. Morbidity among school children in Hagerstown, Md. Cases of illness and days lost from school on account of illness among white school children during the school months December, 1921, to May, 1923, inclusive. By Selwyn D. Collins. September 19, 1924. 32 pages. 5 cents.
961. Developments in the field of mental testing. By Helen H. Dolan. October 3, 1924. 18 pages.

962. Mortality from malaria 1919-1923. By Kenneth F. Maxcy. October 10, 1924. 4 pages.
- *963. Thyroid enlargement among Minnesota school children. Prevalence as shown by a survey of 4,061 children in 13 localities in 1923. By Robert Olesen and Taliaferro Clark. October 10, 1924. 14 pages. 5 cents.
965. Outbreak of scarlet fever caused by milk-borne infection. By Arthur Jordan. October 17, 1924. 7 pages.
966. Epidemiological study of the minor respiratory diseases by the Public Health Service. (Preliminary and progress report.) By J. G. Townsend. October 24, 1924. 12 pages.
975. The eyesight of the school child as determined by the Snellen test. A statistical study of the results of vision tests of 9,245 native white children in New York State, Delaware, South Carolina, and Frederick County, Md., and of 2,636 white children in Cecil County, Md. By Selwyn D. Collins. November 28, 1924. 15 pages.
978. A survey of public health nursing in the State departments of health. Compiled by Lucy Minnigerode. December 12, 1924. 27 pages.
979. Variation in eyesight at different ages, as determined by the Snellen test. A statistical study of the results of vision tests of 4,862 native white school boys and 6,479 male white industrial workers in the United States. By Selwyn D. Collins and Rollo H. Britten. December 19, 1924. 6 pages.
- *980. Oil pollution at bathing beaches. Prepared by a committee consisting of F. W. Lane, A. D. Bauer, H. F. Fisher, and P. N. Harding. December 19, 1924. 14 pages. 5 cents.
983. Endemic goiter in Colorado. By Robert Olesen. January 2, 1926. 22 pages.
- *984. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of dried beans, casein, dried milk, and brewers' yeast, with a consideration of the essential preventive factors involved. By Joseph Goldberger and W. F. Tanner. January 9, 1925. 27 pages. 5 cents.
991. The vacuum-cyanide method of delousing clothing and baggage. Experimental data upon which the procedure at the New York quarantine station is based. By H. E. Trimble. February 20, 1925. 21 pages.
- *993. Incidence of sickness among white school children in Hagerstown, Md. Frequency of illness during the school year 1923-24, and a summary of the experience for 1921-1924. By Selwyn D. Collins. February 27, 1925. 14 pages. 5 cents.
995. Drainage ditches covered economically. Concrete pipe manufactured and laid cheaply in Emporia, Va. March 13, 1925. 8 pages.
999. Foot defectiveness in school children. March 27, 1925. 4 pages.
1003. Public Health Service publications. A list of publications issued during the period April, 1924, to March, 1925. April 10, 1925. 7 pages.
1008. Some effects of high environmental temperatures on the organism. By Frederick B. Flinn. May 1, 1925. 29 pages.
1013. Status of vaccination in American colleges. By Robert T. Legge. May 22, 1925. 5 pages.
1019. Canyon automobile camp, Yellowstone National Park. By Isador W. Mendelsohn. June 12, 1925. 12 pages.
1020. An outbreak of typhoid fever caused by milk-borne infection. By L. L. Lumsden. June 19, 1925. 15 pages.
1021. Tetanus in the United States following the use of bunion pads as a vaccination dressing. By Charles Armstrong. June 26, 1925. 6 pages.

1022. Studies of impounded waters in relation to malaria. By E. H. Gage. June 26, 1925. 19 pages.
- *1029. Drinking-water standards. Standards adopted by the Treasury Department June 20, 1925, for drinking and culinary water supplied by common carriers in interstate commerce. April 10, 1925. 28 pages. 5 cents.
1031. Strabismus and defective color sense among school children. By Selwyn D. Collins. July 17, 1925. 9 pages.
- *1046. Studies of impounded waters in relation to malaria. The trend of malaria in Horse Creek Valley, Aiken County, S. C. By E. H. Gage. October 16, 1925. 9 pages. 5 cents.
1049. A demonstration at Tarboro, N. C., of a system for sanitary control of milk supplies of towns and small cities. With special reference to operation of a municipal Pasteurization plant. By K. E. Miller. November 6, 1925. 12 pages.
- *1050. Public health nursing. By J. G. Townsend. November 6, 1925. 8 pages. 5 cents.
1052. Water hyacinth and the breeding of Anopheles. By M. A. Barber and T. B. Hayne. November 20, 1925. 6 pages.
1053. Heredity and culture as factors in body build. By C. B. Davenport and Louise A. Nelson. November 27, 1925. 5 pages.
1054. Results of schick tests in California. By Frank L. Kelly, Ida May Stevens, and Margaret Beattie. December 4, 1925. 14 pages.
1058. Cancer mortality in the ten original registration States. Trend for the period 1900-1920. By J. W. Schereschewsky. January 1, 1926. 12 pages.
1059. Smallpox vaccination as carried out at Lehigh University. By Stanley Thomas. January 8, 1926. 8 pages.
1060. Sickness among industrial employees. Incidence and duration of disabilities from the important causes lasting longer than one week among 133,000 persons in industry in 1924, and a summary of the experience for 1920-1924. January 22, 1926. 19 pages.
1063. Stream Pollution. I. A review of the work of the United States Public Health Service in investigations of stream pollution. By W. H. Frost. January 15, 1926. II. The rate of deoxygenation of polluted waters. By Emery J. Theriault. February 5, 1926. III. The rate of atmospheric re-aeration of sewage-polluted streams. By H. W. Streeter. February 12, 1926. IV. Quantitative studies of bacterial pollution and natural purification in the Ohio and the Illinois Rivers. By J. K. Hoskins. February 19, 1926. 51 pages.
- *1065. A community health program. By Hugh S. Cumming. February 26, 1926. 10 pages. 5 cents.
1069. The relationship of endemic goiter to certain potential foci of infection. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 26, 1926. 15 pages.
1070. Community responsibility of hospitals. By E. H. Lewinski-Corwin. April 2, 1926. 8 pages.
1071. The public health nurse. By J. G. Townsend. April 9, 1926. 12 pages.
1076. A comparison of full-time and part-time county health units in Kansas. By Earle G. Brown. April 23, 1926. 4 pages.
1078. The intensive treatment for hay fever. By William Scheppegegrell. April 30, 1926. 4 pages.
1080. The leprosy problem in the United States. By O. E. Denney. May 14, 1926. 8 pages.

1081. Endemic goiter and intelligence. By Robert Olesen and Mabel R. Fernald. May 21, 1926. 16 pages.
1086. Results of Dick tests made on different groups. By R. E. Dyer, W. P. Caton, and B. T. Sockrider. June 11, 1926. 8 pages.
1094. The so-called action of acid sodium phosphate in delaying the onset of fatigue. By Frederick B. Flinn. July 16, 1926. 14 pages.
1096. Benzol poisoning as an industrial hazard. Review of studies conducted in cooperation with the subcommittee on benzol of the committee on industrial poisoning of the National Safety Council. By Leonard Greenburg. July 2, 9, 23, 1926. 63 pages.
1097. Report of the Committee on Uniform Standard Milk Ordinance, Conference of State and Territorial health officers, 1926. July 30, 1926. 10 pages.
1098. A national program for the unification of milk control. By Leslie C. Frank. July 30, 1926. 34 pages.
1099. United States Public Health Service standard milk ordinance, modified as adopted by the conference of State and Territorial health officers at Washington, D. C., May, 1926. July 30, 1926. 13 pages.
1102. Incidence of endemic thyroid enlargement in Connecticut. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. August 13, 1926. 13 pages.
1108. Endemic goiter and physical development. I. Cincinnati school children by Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. September 3, 1926. 16 pages.
1109. The radioactivity of natural waters. By W. D. Collins. September 10, 1926. 4 pages.
1119. Endemic goiter and school absenteeism. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. October 29, 1926. 10 pages.
1120. What the Government is doing for tuberculous persons. By Lucy Minnigerode. October 29, 1926. 8 pages.
1124. Organization of the health program of a university. By D. F. Smiley. November 19, 1926. 19 pages.
1125. Distribution of endemic goiter in the United States as shown by thyroid surveys. By Robert Olesen. November 26, 1926. 13 pages.
1127. Health studies of negro children. I. Intelligence studies of negro children in Atlanta, Ga. By Virginia Taylor Graham. December 3, 1926. 25 pages.
1128. The work of the United States Public Health Service. December 10, 1926. 28 pages.
1129. The control of communicable diseases. Report of the American Public Health Association committee on standard regulations appointed in October, 1916, revised by the committee in October, 1926. December 17, 1926. 35 pages.
1133. Epidemiological study of minor respiratory diseases. Progress report II: Based on records for families of medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service and of members of several university faculties. By J. G. Townsend and Edgar Sydenstricker. January 14, 1927. 22 pages.
1134. The extent of medical and hospital service in a typical small city. By Edgar Sydenstricker. January 14, 1927. 11 pages.
1137. Questions and answers on smallpox and vaccination. By J. P. Leake. January 28, 1927. 19 pages.
1138. Some special features of the work of the Public Health Service. February 11, 1927. 77 pages.
1140. Paris green applied by airplane in the control of Anopheles production. By L. L. Williams, jr., and S. S. Cook. February 18, 1927. 5 pages.

1143. Further studies on the relationship of endemic goiter to certain potential foci of infection. II. In Connecticut. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 4, 1927. 15 pages.
1144. Standard milk ordinance results in 14 Alabama towns. By Leslie C. Frank, S. W. Welch, and C. A. Abele. March 11, 1927. 11 pages.
1146. The problem of fetal and neonatal death. By Blanche Sterling. March 18, 1927. 35 pages.
1147. Examination of food handlers. By M. James Fine. March 25, 1927. 5 pages.
1148. Endemic thyroid enlargement in Massachusetts. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 25, 1927. 14 pages.
1150. Review of literature on the physiological effects of abnormal temperatures and humidities. By R. R. Sayers and Sara J. Davenport. April 8, 1927. 63 pages.
1153. Preliminary report of screening studies in Leflore County, Miss. By C. P. Coogle. April 22, 1927. 12 pages.
1154. Definitions of Pasteurization and their enforcement. By Leslie C. Frank, Frederic J. Moss, and Peter E. LeFevre. April 29, 1927. 11 pages.
1156. A resumé, with comments, of the available literature relating to posture. By Louis Schwartz. May 6, 1927. 30 pages.
1157. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of the tomato, carrot, and rutabaga turnip. By Joseph Goldberger and G. A. Wheeler. May 13, 1927. 8 pages.
1158. Iodization of public water supplies for prevention of endemic goiter. By Robert Olesen. May 20, 1927. 13 pages.
1162. Drinking water coolers on common carriers. By Arthur P. Miller. June 10, 1927. 8 pages.
1163. The age curve of illness—Hagerstown morbidity studies No. IV. By Edgar Sydenstricker. June 10, 1927. 12 pages.
1165. Recent developments in sewage chlorination. By L. H. Enslow. June 17, 1927. 18 pages.
1167. A comparison of the incidence of illness and death—Hagerstown morbidity studies No. V. By Edgar Sydenstricker. June 24, 1927. 13 pages.
1169. The Public Health Service nursing corps. By Lucy Minnigerode. July 8, 1927. 4 pages.
1172. The illness rate among males and females. Hagerstown morbidity studies No. VI. By Edgar Sydenstricker. July 29, 1927. 19 pages.
1174. Pellagra: Its nature and prevention. By Joseph Goldberger. September 2, 1927. 8 pages.
1175. Dietetics in institutions and in the field. By Lucy Minnigerode. August 19, 1927. 5 pages.
1180. Mosquito control by airplane. Memorandum on the distribution of Paris green by airplane in the control of *Anopheles* production in uncleared pond near Bamberg, S. C., September 8, 1927. September 23, 1927. 2 pages.
1181. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of the cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*) and of commercial wheat germ. By Joseph Goldberger and G. A. Wheeler. September 30, 1927. 8 pages.
1182. The diagnosis of poliomyelitis. By J. P. Leake. October 7, 1927. 12 pages.

1187. Pellagra in the Mississippi flood area. Report of an inquiry relating to the prevalence of pellagra in the area affected by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana in the spring of 1927. By Joseph Goldberger and Edgar Sydenstricker. November 4, 1927. 20 pages.

Miscellaneous Publications

- *17. Prevention of disease and care of the sick. 3d edition. By W. G. Stimpson. First Aid to the Injured. By M. H. Foster. 1925. 318 pages. Paper bound, 75 cents; cloth bound, \$1.
27. Tuberculosis: Its nature and prevention. By F. C. Smith. 1921. 12 pages; 1 plate. (Reprint of Public Health Bulletin No. 36.)
28. Getting well: Some things worth knowing about tuberculosis. By medical officers of the Public Health Service, private specialists, and patients. Edited and arranged by Nathan Barlow. 1922. (Revised in 1926.) 24 pages.

Posters

1. The House Fly.
4. Influenza.

Venereal-Disease Publications

BULLETINS

6. Manpower. A pamphlet for men, giving the facts of venereal disease and some material on sex hygiene.
7. The problem of sex education in schools. For educators.
39. Venereal-disease ordinances.
43. The public health nurse and venereal-disease control.
47. The percentage of venereal diseases among approximately the second million drafted men—by cities.
54. The case against the red-light district.
55. Keeping fit. For older boys. Tells how to keep in prime physical condition and includes essential information regarding sex hygiene.
59. The wonderful story of life. A pamphlet for parents to read to little children.
60. Healthy, happy womanhood. A pamphlet which sets forth in simple language facts regarding sex and venereal diseases essential to the welfare of girls and young women.
61. Sex education in the home. For parents.
62. Outdoing the ostrich. Sets forth the threefold plan for combating venereal disease.
63. The facts about venereal diseases. For men. Contains in condensed form much of the information in "Manpower."
64. A square deal for the boy in industry. For those engaged in work with boys. Outlines a method of reaching employed boys with the "Keeping Fit" exhibit.
67. Syphilis and gonorrhea: Diseases of youth.
70. Dividends from venereal-disease control.
73. Placard—Warning against venereal diseases. (For use by railroads, industrial plants, etc.).
74. The need for sex education. Includes lists of carefully selected books. 1 page.
- *75. High schools and sex education. A manual for teachers, setting forth the nature of sex education and describing the courses into which a limited amount of sex information may be introduced when well-qualified teachers are available. 98 pages (buckram). 50 cents.

80. Health maintenance. Subject: The relief and prevention of venereal diseases. Facts concerning venereal diseases and their prevention. Leaflet. For adults.
- *81. Venereal disease manual for social and corrective agencies. Treats of the venereal diseases and their sequelae and the relation of the various sociologic and economic factors to these diseases. 70 pages (buckram). 50 cents.
83. You and your boy. Leaflet. For parents.
84. Catalogue of educational materials. Contains a list of all the educational material including publications, motion pictures, exhibits, and strip films concerning venereal diseases, available from the United States Public Health Service.
85. Where Away? Written especially for the use of merchant seamen and other beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service.
86. Sex education—A symposium for educators. Outlines the field of sex education and methods for its introduction in school curricula. 58 pages.

REPRINTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

354. Syphilis. By L. L. Williams. August 4, 1916. 13 pages.
378. Prevalence of syphilis as indicated by the routine use of the Wassermann reaction. By William M. Bryan and James F. Hooker. November 24, 1916. 2 pages.
447. The control of venereal diseases. January 4, 1918. 3 pages.
450. Venereal-disease legislation, showing the trend. January 18, 1918. 30 pages.
455. A State-wide plan for the prevention of venereal diseases. By Allan J. McLaughlin. February 22, 1918. 16 pages.
459. Suggestions for State board of health regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases. Approved by Surgeon General of the Army, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. March 29, 1918. 7 pages.
468. Progress in venereal-disease control. By J. G. Wilson. May 24, 1918. 6 pages.
474. State and Federal cooperation in combating the venereal diseases. By J. G. Wilson. June 28, 1918. 6 pages.
477. Venereal-disease control. Standards for discharge of carriers. July 19, 1918. 4 pages.
485. Regulations for allotment of funds for venereal-disease prevention work. September 13, 1918. 4 pages.
515. The place of "early treatment" in the program of venereal-disease control. April 18, 1919. 2 pages.
524. Public Health Service program for nation-wide control of venereal diseases. By C. C. Pierce. May 16, 1919. 8 pages.
542. Antivenereal disease and sex hygiene program for the colored population. By Roscoe C. Brown. July 18, 1919. 7 pages.
561. Venereal-disease control activities. By C. V. Herdlika. October 10, 1919. 6 pages.
609. Some possibilities in the statistical analysis of case reports of venereal diseases. By C. C. Pierce and E. Sydenstricker. August 27, 1920. 10 pages.
630. Venereal-disease incidence at different ages. Tabulation of 8,413 case reports. By Mary L. King and Edgar Sydenstricker. December 24, 1920. 18 pages.
637. Syphilis as a cause of insanity. By Elise Donaldson. January 21, 1921. 8 pages.

685. All-America conference on venereal diseases. Proceedings and resolutions. By Charles Bolduan. July 15, 1921. 44 pages.
693. Control of venereally diseased persons in interstate Commerce. By David Robinson. September 9, 1921. 8 pages.
695. Value of certain inquiries on venereal-disease case reports—a study of 8,413 case reports in Indiana. September 16, 1921. 15 pages.
696. Syphilis and infant deaths. By Millard Knowlton. September 23, 1921. 10 pages.
718. Program for statistics of venereal diseases. By L. I. Dublin and M. A. Clark. December 16, 1921. 20 pages.
720. Mortality from syphilis. 1,183 autopsies in New York. December 30, 1921. 8 pages.
765. The public health institutes, 1922. June 30, 1922. 4 pages.
787. Venereal-disease social service in Plainfield, N. J. By A. J. Casselman. September 22, 1922. 10 pages.
794. An analysis of 10,000 New Jersey reports of gonorrhea and syphilis. By A. J. Casselman. October 27, 1922. 4 pages.
847. Incidence of venereal diseases among American seamen in the Orient. By M. R. King. June 29, 1923. 4 pages.

CARD EXHIBITS

- Adolescence and sex education—34 cards, 9 by 12 inches. For teachers. This exhibit is not for sale, but may be borrowed from many of the State departments of health and from the United States Public Health Service.
- *The venereal disease menace—50 cards, 9 by 12 inches. For adults. May be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. \$1.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATION

- *Venereal Disease Information—A monthly publication. Presents the medical aspects of venereal-disease control work. 5 cents per copy. Subscription price, 50 cents per year.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 19, 1927

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 19, 1927, and corresponding week of 1926. (From the Weekly Health Index November 23, 1927, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corresponding week 1926
Policies in force.....	69, 548, 945	66, 011, 115
Number of deaths claims.....	13, 622	12, 939
Deaths claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10. 2	10. 2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 19, 1927, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1926. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 23, 1927, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1926	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov. 19, 1927 ²
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corresponding week 1926	
Total (67 cities).....	6,966	12.3	³ 12.6	672	⁴ 741	⁵ 54
Albany ⁶	37	16.1	14.5	1	4	21
Atlanta.....	83			7	6	
White.....	42			4	5	
Colored.....	41	(⁹)		3	1	
Baltimore ⁶	245	15.6	14.5	20	15	63
White.....	178		13.2	12	10	48
Colored.....	67	(⁹)	22.3	8	5	125
Birmingham.....	61	14.8	13.9	10	12	
White.....	32		11.4	7	6	
Colored.....	29	(⁹)	17.7	3	6	
Boston.....	226	14.9	14.4	32	25	89
Bridgeport.....	30			9	2	154
Buffalo.....	156	14.8	14.1	13	27	55
Cambridge.....	26	10.9	10.3	4	0	71
Camden.....	36	14.1	16.7	1	5	17
Canton.....	11	5.1	6.6	0	4	0
Chicago ⁶	679	11.4	11.1	57	59	50
Cincinnati.....	156	19.7	17.0	15	12	91
Cleveland.....	164	8.7	10.1	15	18	40
Columbus.....	66	11.8	12.6	6	9	56
Dallas.....	46	11.5	15.7	11	9	
White.....	38		12.7	10	5	
Colored.....	8	(⁹)	35.2	1	4	
Dayton.....	45	13.0	11.5	5	5	83
Denver.....	66	11.9	15.0	9	8	
Des Moines.....	24	8.4	11.1	1	3	18
Detroit.....	235	9.2	10.5	27	35	41
Duluth.....	14	6.3	13.4	1	3	22
El Paso.....	29	13.3	14.3	5	8	
Erie.....	18			3	4	64
Fall River ⁶	28	11.0	12.7	2	1	34
Flint.....	15	5.5	9.2	4	2	63
Fort Worth.....	26	8.3	8.5	2	4	
White.....	22		8.9	2	3	
Colored.....	4	(⁹)	5.4	0	1	
Grand Rapids.....	23	7.5	10.7	1	2	15
Houston.....	51			6	4	
White.....	31			3	4	
Colored.....	20	(⁹)		3	0	
Indianapolis.....	115	16.0	13.9	10	12	76
White.....	99		14.0	9	8	78
Colored.....	16	(⁹)	13.2	1	4	60
Jersey City.....	76	12.3	10.5	8	4	60
Kansas City, Kans.....	20	8.9	17.4	4	4	84
White.....	15		16.8	2	3	49
Colored.....	5	(⁹)	20.3	2	1	290
Kansas City, Mo.....	102	13.9	14.3	12	11	
Knoxville.....	15	7.7		4		
White.....	9			3		
Colored.....	6	(⁹)		1		
Los Angeles.....	228			14	15	46
Louisville.....	88	9.5	14.1	8	6	67
White.....	46		13.7	5	4	49
Colored.....	12	(⁹)	16.5	3	1	206
Lowell.....	28	13.2	13.2	10	3	211
Lynn.....	17	8.4	7.5	2	6	53
Memphis.....	61	17.8	20.1	5	6	
White.....	30		12.9	1	3	
Colored.....	31	(⁹)	33.1	4	3	
Milwaukee.....	99	9.7	11.6	12	12	85
Minneapolis.....	122	14.4	11.7	12	6	68
Nashville.....	53	20.0	24.0	4	5	
White.....	31		18.1	2	3	
Colored.....	22	(⁹)	38.8	2	2	
New Bedford.....	18	7.9	13.5	1	3	19
New Haven.....	24	6.8	9.2	4	6	60

Footnotes at end of table.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 19, 1927, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1926—Continued.

City	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1926	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov. 19, 1927 ¹
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corresponding week 1926	
New Orleans.....	127	15.6	18.5	16	18	—
White.....	78	—	15.3	6	10	—
Colored.....	49	(⁶)	27.7	10	8	—
New York.....	1,376	12.0	12.2	115	138	48
Bronx Borough.....	171	9.6	9.8	16	14	51
Brooklyn Borough.....	473	10.8	10.9	40	54	42
Manhattan Borough.....	572	16.4	15.7	49	61	59
Queens Borough.....	130	8.4	9.5	9	7	39
Richmond Borough.....	30	10.6	15.4	1	2	19
Newark, N. J.....	109	12.2	10.6	16	11	80
Oakland.....	67	13.1	12.2	5	6	59
Oklahoma City.....	23	—	—	0	7	—
Omaha.....	47	11.2	13.8	9	3	102
Paterson.....	26	9.4	13.1	2	3	36
Philadelphia.....	563	14.4	13.8	57	52	77
Pittsburgh.....	213	17.3	12.9	13	24	45
Portland, Oreg.....	76	—	—	3	4	32
Providence.....	51	9.5	11.0	5	5	43
Richmond.....	52	14.1	15.2	6	8	78
White.....	31	—	12.9	4	4	81
Colored.....	21	(⁶)	20.7	2	4	73
Rochester.....	65	10.5	10.2	5	6	42
St. Louis.....	210	13.1	15.0	19	26	—
St. Paul.....	52	10.8	10.5	7	5	64
Salt Lake City ¹	26	10.0	14.1	1	1	16
San Antonio.....	62	15.3	14.5	11	11	—
San Diego.....	48	21.8	13.2	4	0	88
San Francisco.....	118	10.7	10.9	2	8	12
Schenectady.....	25	14.0	7.3	1	3	30
Seattle.....	81	—	—	1	2	11
Somerville.....	14	7.2	9.3	2	2	58
Spokane.....	28	13.4	18.2	2	4	48
Springfield, Mass.....	30	10.6	12.9	2	3	32
Syracuse.....	42	11.1	15.7	3	7	39
Toledo.....	50	8.6	11.7	2	6	19
Trenton.....	54	20.6	19.8	0	9	0
Utica.....	28	11.6	13.2	2	1	47
Washington, D. C.....	138	13.3	14.0	10	15	58
White.....	82	—	12.0	7	9	60
Colored.....	56	(⁶)	19.9	3	6	55
Waterbury.....	17	—	—	2	5	47
Wilmington, Del.....	35	14.5	9.2	5	2	124
Worcester.....	38	10.2	10.0	6	4	73
Yonkers.....	27	11.8	10.8	3	2	69
Youngstown.....	28	8.6	8.2	3	5	40

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

³ Data for 66 cities.

⁴ Data for 61 cities.

⁵ Deaths for week ended Friday Nov. 18, 1927.

⁶ In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta, 31; Baltimore, 16; Birmingham, 39; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Knoxville, 16; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for the weeks ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927
New England States:								
Maine.....	1	3	2	6	105	104	0	0
Vermont.....	2	1		0	116	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	87	115	9	5	51	296	1	0
Rhode Island.....	11	13	1	1		5	0	0
Connecticut.....	25	28	2	8	32	36	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	281	325	152	112	670	133	6	5
New Jersey.....	140	169	11	10	26	63	1	4
Pennsylvania.....	224	263			504	444	0	1
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....		291		7		46		
Indiana.....	83	47	21	21	47	14	0	0
Illinois.....	129	176	24	11	480	32	3	10
Michigan.....	125	162		2	68	168	0	2
Wisconsin.....	74	40	11	44	489	85	2	9
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	87	33		1	91	5	0	0
Iowa.....	32				9		1	
Missouri.....	46	100	23	6	52	37	0	1
North Dakota.....	6				163		0	
South Dakota.....	0	3	1	1	29	9	0	0
Nebraska.....	6	16	1		3	20	0	1
Kansas.....	18	34	9	2	154	17	2	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
Maryland.....	49		17		21		1	
District of Columbia.....	19		0		2		0	
Virginia.....								
West Virginia.....	75	30	29	31	35	20	0	0
North Carolina.....	122	91			9	642	1	1
South Carolina.....	76	60	642	573	8	261	0	0
Georgia.....	58	21	50	94	6	27	0	0
Florida.....	59	22	1	1	5	2	0	1
East South Central States:								
Tennessee.....	86	42	51	37	16	102	0	0
Alabama.....	72	104	66	67	10	40	2	0
Mississippi.....	30	42					0	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	7	31	68	38	3	6	0	1
Louisiana.....	43	45	12	10	20	17	0	2
Oklahoma.....	68	82	150	36	27	26	1	1
Texas.....	62	92	7	52	1	23	0	0
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	2	5			172	1	0	0
Idaho.....	3	2			27	1	0	0
Wyoming.....	1	3			8	11	1	0
Colorado.....	7	30	2		5	17	0	1
New Mexico.....	1	9			3	14	0	0
Arizona.....	4	16			10	1	0	0
Utah.....	9	13		3	308	1	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	35	22			70	77	0	4
Oregon.....	14	7	17	17	19	4	1	0
California.....	199	117	18	21	562	37	2	0

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended Friday.

³ Exclusive of Tulsa.

(2976)

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for the weeks ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927—Continued

Division and State	Pollomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	6	47	40	0	0	2	5
Vermont.....	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	3	19	289	170	0	0	6	7
Rhode Island.....	0	1	21	17	0	0	0	2
Connecticut.....	0	1	44	36	0	0	1	3
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	9	12	295	273	3	8	41	36
New Jersey.....	1	8	105	114	0	0	16	6
Pennsylvania.....	2	10	348	350	0	0	46	20
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....		29		209		5		7
Indiana.....	0	2	117	118	143	93	10	3
Illinois.....	3	4	234	233	3	17	41	19
Michigan.....	0	2	204	156	9	12	5	13
Wisconsin.....	2	7	121	114	5	23	4	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	1	216	134	9	3	3	3
Iowa.....	0		51		3		1	
Missouri.....	0	2	147	81	3	58	14	12
North Dakota.....	1		76		13		0	
South Dakota.....	0	1	36	26	3	2	4	2
Nebraska.....	1	8	27	42	17	5	43	3
Kansas.....	1	3	91	117	12	32	6	7
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	1	10	3	0	0	1	0
Maryland.....	0		43		0		22	
District of Columbia.....	0		12		0		2	
Virginia.....	2				0			
West Virginia.....	1	9	82	47	1	5	28	24
North Carolina.....	0	0	84	71	42	25	6	8
South Carolina.....	0	1	20	38	15	5	27	33
Georgia.....	0	0	12	17	16	0	15	9
Florida.....	0	0	15	7	14	0	5	1
East South Central States:								
Tennessee.....	0	1	58	50	6	7	25	18
Alabama.....	0	0	25	20	7	19	24	43
Mississippi.....	0	0	18	30	6	7	3	5
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	2	21	10	1	2	16	14
Louisiana.....	1	0	18	18	9	8	12	12
Oklahoma.....	2	3	28	25	1	36	37	43
Texas.....	0	2	37	66	1	13	2	14
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	1	2	113	12	3	59	1	2
Idaho.....	0	2	36	17	3	8	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	22	33	5	10	0	0
Colorado.....	0	0	68	52	20	8	4	11
New Mexico.....	0	2	11	9	0	0	1	16
Arizona.....	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0
Utah.....	0	2	19	2	5	30	2	2
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	1	9	82	39	20	35	6	5
Oregon.....	0	26	59	9	15	20	3	3
California.....	2	17	238	155	9	5	10	7

* Week ended Friday.

* Exclusive of Tulsa.

Reports for Week Ended November 19, 1927

DIPHTHERIA		Cases	POLIOMYELITIS		Cases
District of Columbia.....		18	North Dakota.....		1
North Dakota.....		3	SCARLET FEVER		
			District of Columbia.....		23
			North Dakota.....		46
INFLUENZA			SMALLPOX		
District of Columbia.....		3	District of Columbia.....		1
			North Dakota.....		12
MEASLES			TYPHOID FEVER		
District of Columbia.....		1	District of Columbia.....		2
North Dakota.....		11			

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Men- ingo- coccus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Peilagra	Pollo- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>October, 1927</i>										
Alabama.....	2	551	88	615	89	57	3	133	9	138
Georgia.....	0	240	181	510	55	41	2	151	18	138
Illinois.....	23	587	59	18	99	5	128	677	39	163
Iowa.....	4	59			12		36	148	84	14
Louisiana.....	2	163	24	660	15	32	6	43	13	68
Minnesota.....	9	250	8	1	17		40	396	5	30
New York.....	0	292		19	422		84	468	18	124
Ohio.....	8	779	54	7	113		272	842	50	159
Rhode Island.....	2	61	5		11		19	94	4	6
Tennessee.....	1	289	150	591	232	77	21	292	35	362
Vermont.....	0	14			16		16	53	0	4
West Virginia.....	2	125	31		37		72	344	22	265
Wyoming.....	0	12	8		45		6	54	2	9

<i>October, 1927</i>		<i>October, 1927—Continued</i>	
Actinomycosis:	Cases	Lead poisoning:	Cases
Illinois.....	1	Illinois.....	26
Anthrax:		Ohio.....	19
Louisiana.....	1	Leprosy:	
New York.....	4	Illinois.....	1
Tennessee.....	1	Minnesota.....	1
Chicken pox:		Lethargic encephalitis:	
Alabama.....	25	Alabama.....	1
Georgia.....	17	Illinois.....	3
Illinois.....	563	Iowa.....	1
Iowa.....	76	Louisiana.....	1
Louisiana.....	9	Minnesota.....	3
Minnesota.....	291	New York.....	6
New York.....	865	Ohio.....	5
Ohio.....	646	Rhode Island.....	1
Rhode Island.....	10	Malta fever:	
Tennessee.....	31	Iowa.....	1
Vermont.....	117	Minnesota.....	1
West Virginia.....	86	Mumps:	
Wyoming.....	31	Alabama.....	29
Conjunctivitis:		Georgia.....	24
Georgia.....	1	Illinois.....	279
Dengue:		Iowa.....	40
Alabama.....	5	Louisiana.....	4
Georgia.....	1	New York.....	596
Dysentery:		Ohio.....	232
Georgia.....	25	Rhode Island.....	15
Illinois.....	37	Tennessee.....	27
Louisiana.....	6	Vermont.....	43
New York.....	15	Wyoming.....	8
Ohio.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Tennessee.....	17	Illinois.....	46
German measles:		New York.....	4
Illinois.....	14	Ohio.....	105
New York.....	28	Rhode Island.....	3
Ohio.....	22	Paratyphoid fever:	
Rhode Island.....	1	Georgia.....	8
Hookworm disease:		Illinois.....	2
Georgia.....	20	Louisiana.....	2
Louisiana.....	4	Ohio.....	2
Impetigo contagiosa:		Tennessee.....	5
Iowa.....	1		

October, 1927—Continued

Puerperal septicemia:	Cases
Illinois.....	8
New York.....	8
Rabies in animals:	
New York.....	7
Rabies in man:	
Illinois.....	2
Louisiana.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Scabies:	
Iowa.....	1
Septic sore throat:	
Georgia.....	42
Illinois.....	8
New York.....	6
Ohio.....	71
Rhode Island.....	1
Tennessee.....	5
Tetanus:	
Georgia.....	1
Illinois.....	2
Louisiana.....	5
New York.....	6
Trachoma:	
Illinois.....	3
Louisiana.....	2
Minnesota.....	1

October, 1927—Continued

Trachoma—Continued.	Cases
New York.....	2
Ohio.....	6
Wyoming.....	1
Tularaemia:	
Minnesota.....	1
Typhus fever:	
Alabama.....	7
Georgia.....	8
Vincent's angina:	
Illinois.....	1
Iowa.....	1
New York.....	95
Whooping cough:	
Alabama.....	119
Georgia.....	34
Illinois.....	694
Iowa.....	34
Louisiana.....	4
Minnesota.....	83
New York.....	1,062
Ohio.....	375
Rhode Island.....	5
Tennessee.....	193
Vermont.....	103
West Virginia.....	188
Wyoming.....	47

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of October, 1927, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	California	Connecticut	Illinois	Massachusetts	Minnesota	New York
Encephalitis.....					1	
Leprosy.....					1	
Malaria ¹					1	
Measles.....						1
Polio-myelitis.....	4	1	2			4
Scarlet fever.....			1			
Smallpox.....					1	
Trachoma.....					1	
Tularaemia.....	1					
Tuberculosis.....		1	3		54	
Typhoid.....	2		2	3	6	12

¹ Tertian.

² Two carriers in addition.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 97 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 29,800,000. The estimated population of the 94 cities reporting deaths is more than 29,650,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended November 12, 1927, and November 13, 1926

	1927	1926	Estimated expectancy
<i>Cases reported</i>			
Diphtheria:			
42 States.....	2,598	2,718	
97 cities.....	1,174	1,286	1,241
Measles:			
41 States.....	2,197	3,547	
97 cities.....	395	528	
Poliomyelitis:			
43 States.....	294	52	
Scarlet fever:			
42 States.....	2,904	3,776	
97 cities.....	841	1,170	870
Smallpox:			
42 States.....	423	379	
97 cities.....	93	31	28
Typhoid fever:			
42 States.....	563	756	
97 cities.....	87	114	82
<i>Deaths reported</i>			
Influenza and pneumonia:			
94 cities.....	627	666	
Smallpox:			
94 Cities.....	1	0	
Houston.....	1	0	

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during non-epidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1918 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland.....	75,333	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire:									
Concord.....	22,546	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Manchester.....	83,097	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont:									
Barre.....	10,008	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	779,620	49	48	32	5	0	116	8	21
Fall River.....	128,963	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	5
Springfield.....	142,065	11	3	1	0	0	2	5	0
Worcester.....	190,757	19	0	8	0	0	5	14	1
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket.....	69,700	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Providence.....	267,918	0	9	15	0	0	1	1	3
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	(1)	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	1
Hartford.....	160,197	4	8	0	1	0	0	1	1
New Haven.....	178,927	4	3	2	0	0	16	12	5

¹No estimate made.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	538,016	51	19	28	13	6	27	19	12
New York.....	5,873,856	81	160	230	13	6	25	16	9
Rochester.....	316,786	6	10	4	1	0	1	1	4
Syracuse.....	182,003	14	12	0	0	0	12	3	0
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	128,642	3	8	10	0	0	0	1	1
Newark.....	452,513	27	11	17	7	0	13	11	9
Trenton.....	132,020	0	4	2	1	1	3	0	2
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1,979,364	52	78	36	6	1	51	57	57
Pittsburgh.....	631,563	35	4	9	0	1	1	0	0
Reading.....	112,707	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	400,333	6	17	13	0	4	0	2	14
Cleveland.....	936,485	38	54	121	4	1	7	38	13
Columbus.....	279,836	4	12	25	0	0	0	1	6
Toledo.....	287,380	27	17	3	0	0	11	3	0
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	97,846	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis.....	358,819	26	11	11	0	0	0	13	9
South Bend.....	80,091	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
Terre Haute.....	71,071	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2,995,239	108	123	119	4	2	4	27	49
Springfield.....	63,923	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1,245,824	26	83	63	2	1	20	16	23
Flint.....	130,316	12	14	3	0	0	1	10	0
Grand Rapids.....	153,698	7	6	1	0	0	6	2	2
Wisconsin:									
Kenosha.....	50,891	16	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Milwaukee.....	509,192	76	32	8	0	0	2	16	5
Racine.....	67,707	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Superior.....	39,671	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	110,502	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minneapolis.....	425,435	61	35	15	0	1	2	2	4
St. Paul.....	246,001	33	19	9	0	0	1	34	8
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	52,469	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines.....	141,441	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux City.....	76,411	6	3	0	0	0	0	17	0
Waterloo.....	36,771	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	367,481	24	13	7	0	0	2	22	2
St. Joseph.....	78,342	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
St. Louis.....	821,543	9	51	39	0	0	1	2	0
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	26,463	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Forks.....	14,811	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15,036	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls.....	30,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	60,941	15	3	4	0	0	3	14	0
Omaha.....	211,768	15	10	3	0	0	0	1	7
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	55,411	6	3	3	1	0	0	0	5
Wichita.....	88,367	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	122,049	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	796,296	39	36	31	10	0	20	13	24
Cumberland.....	33,741	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Frederick.....	12,035	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, esti- mated expec- tancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—CON.									
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	497,006	3	22	12	0	0	2	0	10
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30,395	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk.....	(1)	7	5	5	0	0	1	0	1
Richmond.....	186,403	3	23	13	0	0	3	1	3
Roanoke.....	58,208	2	6	2	0	2	7	1	0
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	49,019	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wheeling.....	56,208	25	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	30,371	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	37,061	0	1	1	0	0	15	0	2
Winston-Salem.....	69,031	0	4	9	0	1	5	1	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	73,125	0	2	2	33	2	0	0	6
Columbia.....	41,225	2	1	1	0	0	6	5	2
Greenville.....	27,311	0	1	3	0	0	3	18	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	(1)	1	11	11	21	2	0	0	4
Brunswick.....	16,809	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah.....	93,134	0	3	6	2	1	11	1	5
Florida:									
Miami.....	69,754	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
St. Petersburg.....	26,847	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tampa.....	94,743	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	58,309	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lexington.....	46,895	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisville.....	305,925	6	10	2	2	0	1	0	11
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	174,533	2	14	2	0	1	14	0	3
Nashville.....	136,220	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	2
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	205,670	4	7	28	7	1	0	0	9
Mobile.....	65,955	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1
Montgomery.....	46,481	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	31,643	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Little Rock.....	74,216	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	414,493	0	12	15	7	3	0	0	11
Shreveport.....	57,857	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	4
Oklahoma:									
Tulsa.....	124,478	5	7	1	0	0	0	5	0
Texas:									
Dallas.....	194,450	6	15	27	1	1	0	1	5
Galveston.....	48,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Houston.....	164,954	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	3
San Antonio.....	198,069	0	4	16	0	0	1	0	5
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	17,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls.....	29,883	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helena.....	12,037	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula.....	12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:									
Boise.....	23,042	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Colorado:									
Denver.....	280,911	23	15	16	1	1	0	7	9
Pueblo.....	43,787	3	4	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	21,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	130,948	14	4	14	0	0	0	0	5
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

1 No estimate made.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported		
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported					
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	(1)		7								
Spokane.....	108,897		4								
Tacoma.....	104,455	0	4	3	0	0	3	0	1		
Oregon:											
Portland.....	282,383	8	11	6	0	0	4	0	0		
California:											
Los Angeles.....	(1)	14	49	42	4	0	3	5	19		
Sacramento.....	72,260	7	3	3	0	0	2	0	1		
San Francisco.....	557,530	54	18	17	0	0	14	4	8		
Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland.....	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	21
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Manchester.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Vermont:											
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	42	52	0	0	0	12	2	5	0	18	207
Fall River.....	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	26
Springfield.....	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	25
Worcester.....	9	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	42
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Providence.....	6	11	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	64
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Hartford.....	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	28
New Haven.....	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	16	19	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	12	140
New York.....	99	86	0	0	0	106	19	17	1	129	1,284
Rochester.....	6	6	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	65
Syracuse.....	9	8	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	40
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	26
Newark.....	12	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	43	118
Trenton.....	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	2	5	34
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	61	59	0	0	0	22	6	7	0	24	407
Pittsburgh.....	38		0			1					
Reading.....	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	28
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	13	7	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	7	143
Cleveland.....	27	18	0	0	0	10	2	4	0	33	188
Columbus.....	9	22	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	76
Toledo.....	12	10	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	5	67

1 No estimate made.

2 Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—con.											
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	23
Indianapolis.....	10	25	2	2	0	7	0	3	0	3	96
South Bend.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Terre Haute.....	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	95	80	0	1	0	33	5	2	0	77	684
Springfield.....	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	67	39	1	0	0	15	3	2	0	52	285
Flint.....	9	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	15
Grand Rapids.....	9	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	37
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Milwaukee.....	19	18	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	13	93
Racine.....	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Superior.....	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	22
Minneapolis.....	44	16	2	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	81
St. Paul.....	18	14	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	45
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	1	0	1	0			0	0		1	
Des Moines.....	9	7	1	15			0	0		0	34
Sioux City.....	3	1	0	0			0	0		0	
Waterloo.....	2	0	0	0			0	0		3	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	11	11	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	5	94
St. Joseph.....	4	4	0	48	0	2	0	1	0	0	40
St. Louis.....	34	20	0	0	0	10	3	6	0	19	228
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0			0	0		0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	0	1	0	0			0	0		0	
Sioux Falls.....	2	6	0	0			0	2		0	7
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15
Omaha.....	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	44
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
Wichita.....	4	15	0	27	0	1	1	1	0	0	32
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	27
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	15	20	0	0	0	8	4	3	0	12	214
Cumberland.....	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Frederick.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	16	21	0	0	0	13	2	4	1	2	132
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Norfolk.....	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Richmond.....	9	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	45
Roanoke.....	3	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	24
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Wheeling.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Wilmington.....	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Winston-Salem.....	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	29
Columbia.....	1	0	0	0		1	0	1		0	16
Greenville.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC— continued											
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	6	13	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	54
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Savannah.....	1	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
Florida:											
Miami.....		1		0	0	1		0	0	0	30
St. Petersburg.....	0		0		0	0	0		0		10
Tampa.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lexington.....		0		0	0	2		0	0	0	16
Louisville.....	5	8	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	84
Tennessee:											
Memphis.....	5	11	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	55
Nashville.....	4	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	42
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	5	4	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	68
Mobile.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Montgomery.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	1		0				1				
Little Rock.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	5	4	0	0	0	22	2	3	0	2	162
Shreveport.....	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	33
Oklahoma:											
Tulsa.....		1		0				0		1	
Texas:											
Dallas.....	5	9	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	43
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	22
Houston.....	3	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	71
San Antonio.....	1	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	54
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Great Falls.....	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Helena.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Colorado:											
Denver.....	9	8	2	0	0	12	1	0	0	1	94
Pueblo.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	35
Nevada:											
Reno.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	8		3				2				
Spokane.....	9		3				0				
Tacoma.....	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	35
Oregon:											
Portland.....	9	5	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	61
California:											
Los Angeles.....	19	14	3	0	0	24	2	0	0	13	240
Sacramento.....	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
San Francisco.....	10	18	0	0	0	12	1	2	0	4	163

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningo- coccus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infan- tile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	17	2
Fall River.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Worcester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhode Island:									
Providence.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connecticut:									
Hartford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	4	4	2	1	0	0	6	12	1
New Jersey:									
Newark.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cleveland.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Columbus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Illinois:									
Chicago ¹	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	6	2
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
Grand Rapids.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee.....	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racine.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa:									
Waterloo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia									
Washington.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Wheeling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston ²	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Georgia: ^{2 3}									
Atlanta.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ Rabies (human): 1 case and 1 death at Chicago, Ill.² Dengue: 6 cases at Charleston, S. C., and 1 case at Savannah, Ga.³ Typhus fever: 1 case at Savannah, Ga.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningo-coccus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Pollomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma:									
Tulsa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Texas:									
Dallas.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Houston.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho:									
Boise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Colorado:									
Denver.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Tacoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Oregon:									
Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
San Francisco.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 101 cities for the five-week period ended November 12, 1927, compared with those for a like period ended November 13, 1926. The population figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates as of July 1, 1926 and 1927, respectively, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 101 cities reporting cases had estimated aggregate populations of approximately 30,445,000 in 1926 and 30,966,000 in 1927. The 95 cities reporting deaths had nearly 29,785,000 estimated population in 1926 and nearly 30,296,000 in 1927. The number of cities included in each group and the estimated aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 9 to November 12, 1927—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1926¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Oct. 16, 1926	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 23, 1926	Oct. 22, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 29, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 12, 1927
101 cities.....	165	144	203	170	213	195	224	² 214	228	³ 205
New England.....	85	128	85	123	106	135	118	114	134	160
Middle Atlantic.....	100	123	122	143	138	191	143	226	163	⁴ 177
East North Central.....	218	138	260	190	241	232	275	261	264	254
West North Central.....	210	119	240	129	264	139	252	195	222	161
South Atlantic.....	216	203	300	194	354	192	317	185	387	190
East South Central.....	269	158	398	168	383	260	424	153	264	209
West South Central.....	219	256	279	268	331	298	253	323	378	⁵ 284
Mountain.....	164	198	255	153	155	99	219	99	182	279
Pacific.....	174	154	190	220	204	152	287	⁶ 144	230	⁶ 224

MEASLES CASE RATES

101 cities.....	43	50	49	55	64	70	81	² 77	106	³ 60
New England.....	26	132	26	186	24	190	66	241	31	341
Middle Atlantic.....	9	53	12	64	13	72	16	72	44	⁴ 44
East North Central.....	36	17	50	21	77	18	80	29	101	27
West North Central.....	44	14	42	22	85	34	151	14	147	16
South Atlantic.....	20	69	26	45	9	107	20	132	24	136
East South Central.....	0	127	21	51	21	204	26	234	10	76
West South Central.....	13	55	4	38	0	21	9	21	26	⁵ 13
Mountain.....	237	18	337	72	392	63	793	9	1,531	18
Pacific.....	289	58	276	50	340	92	313	⁶ 80	279	⁶ 76

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

101 cities.....	129	96	152	117	169	146	188	² 149	206	³ 147
New England.....	144	130	193	151	245	211	264	200	351	204
Middle Atlantic.....	62	63	51	74	92	97	94	110	125	⁴ 99
East North Central.....	132	108	155	128	157	166	186	173	182	177
West North Central.....	319	175	373	137	395	248	415	165	347	185
South Atlantic.....	125	91	162	161	132	168	197	169	177	183
East South Central.....	145	82	222	148	331	138	248	168	295	153
West South Central.....	86	88	95	80	112	126	112	151	142	⁵ 108
Mountain.....	264	108	447	279	365	144	583	180	702	153
Pacific.....	204	97	233	136	236	97	204	⁶ 149	279	⁶ 117

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

101 cities.....	4	6	3	7	3	7	3	² 18	5	³ 16
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁴ 0
East North Central.....	3	5	3	0	1	0	6	6	10	4
West North Central.....	6	26	0	42	2	52	2	159	10	187
South Atlantic.....	4	2	9	7	6	0	0	14	2	5
East South Central.....	0	0	10	5	5	5	10	0	10	0
West South Central.....	4	4	0	0	4	0	9	4	30	⁵ 4
Mountain.....	9	72	0	72	9	45	0	36	9	27
Pacific.....	32	16	16	21	21	16	3	⁶ 19	5	⁶ 3

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1926 and 1927, respectively.

² Tacoma, Wash., not included.

³ Pittsburgh, Pa., Fort Smith, Ark., Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

⁴ Pittsburgh, Pa., not included.

⁵ Fort Smith, Ark., not included.

⁶ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 9 to November 12, 1927—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1926—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Oct. 16, 1926	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 23, 1926	Oct. 22, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 29, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 12, 1927
101 cities.....	32	19	26	20	27	17	24	19	21	15
New England.....	57	16	19	16	12	19	17	16	9	16
Middle Atlantic.....	26	16	20	15	14	12	12	20	21	15
East North Central.....	16	18	12	16	17	13	13	7	10	9
West North Central.....	14	22	22	22	24	16	25	24	16	28
South Atlantic.....	65	27	76	33	75	22	45	31	35	20
East South Central.....	140	31	98	31	140	46	103	36	52	5
West South Central.....	26	29	21	29	39	38	21	59	34	34
Mountain.....	46	63	27	81	46	27	91	36	27	9
Pacific.....	16	8	13	16	19	16	46	16	29	17

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

95 cities.....	6	6	7	9	11	8	11	19	14	17
New England.....	5	2	7	5	7	0	12	5	2	2
Middle Atlantic.....	4	8	8	7	8	4	9	8	10	17
East North Central.....	2	3	5	5	14	5	6	9	10	5
West North Central.....	11	2	2	12	2	6	6	10	13	2
South Atlantic.....	8	7	8	11	21	13	15	7	17	17
East South Central.....	16	10	10	25	10	41	21	15	26	15
West South Central.....	13	13	13	13	26	17	40	26	66	17
Mountain.....	27	9	27	18	9	27	18	18	27	18
Pacific.....	11	3	0	14	7	10	7	17	14	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

95 cities.....	77	71	86	77	96	91	101	100	106	103
New England.....	75	95	83	86	99	65	99	63	90	95
Middle Atlantic.....	88	72	104	75	101	92	114	87	115	109
East North Central.....	62	49	61	66	86	82	85	93	87	89
West North Central.....	53	60	49	64	63	69	84	62	76	75
South Atlantic.....	89	108	113	72	108	88	121	118	140	120
East South Central.....	52	46	98	127	134	112	98	112	165	138
West South Central.....	106	69	53	86	88	190	115	90	110	129
Mountain.....	118	117	128	144	182	144	164	117	155	144
Pacific.....	81	83	99	100	88	97	49	100	99	100

¹ Tacoma, Wash., not included.

² Pittsburgh, Pa., Fort Smith, Ark., Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

³ Pittsburgh, Pa., not included.

⁴ Fort Smith, Ark., not included.

⁵ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports, and aggregate population of cities in each group, approximated as of July 1, 1926 and 1927, respectively

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases		Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths	
			1926	1927	1926	1927
Total.....	101	95	30,443,800	30,966,700	29,783,700	30,295,900
New England.....	12	12	2,211,000	2,245,900	2,211,000	2,245,900
Middle Atlantic.....	10	10	10,457,000	10,567,000	10,457,000	10,567,000
East North Central.....	16	16	7,650,200	7,810,600	7,650,200	7,810,600
West North Central.....	12	10	2,585,500	2,626,600	2,470,600	2,510,000
South Atlantic.....	21	20	2,799,500	2,878,100	2,757,700	2,835,700
East South Central.....	7	7	1,008,300	1,023,500	1,008,300	1,023,500
West South Central.....	8	7	1,213,800	1,243,300	1,181,500	1,210,400
Mountain.....	9	9	572,100	580,000	572,100	580,000
Pacific.....	6	4	1,946,400	1,991,700	1,475,300	1,512,800

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended November 5, 1927.—The following report for the week ended November 5, 1927, was transmitted by the Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Plague, cholera, or smallpox was reported present in the following ports:

PLAGUE	SMALLPOX
<i>India.</i> —Rangoon, Bassein.	<i>Iraq.</i> —Basra.
<i>Dutch East Indies.</i> —Surabaya, Makassar.	<i>Dutch East Indies.</i> —Samarinda.
<i>Siam.</i> —Bangkok.	<i>Sarawak.</i> —Kuching.
	<i>French Indo-China.</i> —Saigon and Cholon.
CHOLERA	
<i>India.</i> —Tuticorin.	
<i>Siam.</i> —Bangkok.	
<i>Straits Settlements.</i> —Singapore.	
<i>China.</i> —Canton.	

Returns for the week ended November 5 were not received from the following ports:

<i>India.</i> —Calcutta.	<i>Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.</i> —Vladivostok.
<i>Dutch East Indies.</i> —Banjermasin.	

Reports from other maritime towns reporting to the Singapore Bureau indicated no case of plague, cholera, or smallpox during the week.

ARGENTINA

Mortality from communicable diseases—Rosario—September, 1927.—During the month of September, 1927, mortality from communicable diseases was reported at Rosario, Argentina, as follows:

Disease	Deaths	Disease	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	22	Scarlet fever.....	5
Diphtheria.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	21
Gastroenteritis.....	5	Typhoid fever.....	1
Measles.....	1		

Population (estimated), 418,728. Total number of deaths from all causes, 566.

Plague—Bahia Blanca—Cordoba—November 21, 1927.—Under date of November 21, 1927, a case of plague was reported near Bahia Blanca, Argentina. It was stated that the port was free from plague. Under the same date an outbreak of plague, with 10 cases, was reported as having occurred three weeks previously in the interior of Cordoba, Argentina.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Week ended November 12, 1927.—The Canadian Ministry of Health reports cases of certain communicable diseases from seven provinces of Canada for the week ended November 12, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
Cerebrospinal fever.....			1		1			2
Influenza.....	21			1				21
Poliomyelitis.....	1	2	1				6	11
Smallpox.....				77		2	1	80
Typhoid fever.....	3	6	20	24	2	1	3	59

Communicable diseases—Quebec—Week ended November 12, 1927.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended November 12, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....	1
Chicken pox.....	27	Scarlet fever.....	102
Diphtheria.....	89	Smallpox.....	12
German measles.....	4	Tuberculosis.....	20
Influenza.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	20
Measles.....	124	Whooping cough.....	5

Typhoid fever—Montreal—January 2–November 19, 1927.—The following table gives the cases of typhoid fever and deaths from this disease reported at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, since January 1, 1927:

Week ended—	Cases	Deaths	Week ended—	Cases	Deaths
Jan. 8, 1927.....	3	1	June 18, 1927.....	86	18
Jan. 15, 1927.....	4	3	June 25, 1927.....	75	23
Jan. 22, 1927.....	1	2	July 2, 1927.....	66	21
Jan. 29, 1927.....	3	1	July 9, 1927.....	52	10
Feb. 5, 1927.....	1	0	July 16, 1927.....	39	4
Feb. 12, 1927.....	0	0	July 23, 1927.....	22	9
Feb. 19, 1927.....	1	2	July 30, 1927.....	23	10
Feb. 26, 1927.....	1	1	Aug. 6, 1927.....	16	5
Mar. 5, 1927.....	9	1	Aug. 13, 1927.....	20	5
Mar. 12, 1927.....	203	4	Aug. 20, 1927.....	14	4
Mar. 19, 1927.....	383	14	Aug. 27, 1927.....	8	3
Mar. 26, 1927.....	568	22	Sept. 3, 1927.....	27	0
Apr. 2, 1927.....	649	45	Sept. 10, 1927.....	17	0
Apr. 9, 1927.....	386	40	Sept. 17, 1927.....	13	2
Apr. 16, 1927.....	175	38	Sept. 24, 1927.....	6	3
Apr. 23, 1927.....	125	43	Oct. 1, 1927.....	18	1
Apr. 30, 1927.....	105	23	Oct. 8, 1927.....	14	1
May 7, 1927.....	106	19	Oct. 15, 1927.....	5	1
May 14, 1927.....	367	16	Oct. 22, 1927.....	3	1
May 21, 1927.....	770	26	Oct. 29, 1927.....	9	1
May 28, 1927.....	353	35	Nov. 5, 1927.....	1	1
June 4, 1927.....	239	37	Nov. 12, 1927.....	3	0
June 11, 1927.....	128	36	Nov. 19, 1927.....	2	2

CHINA

Further relative to outbreak of pneumonic plague—Tungliao.—Information dated October 11, 1927, shows that the area previously reported attacked by pneumonic plague¹ is situated about 10 miles north of Tungliao and that about 200 fatal cases of the disease have been reported. The outbreak was stated to have followed a large religious gathering of the Mongol population.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—July 3–October 1, 1927.—During the period from July 3 to October 1, 1927, cases of communicable diseases were reported from six Provinces of Cuba as follows:

Disease	Pinar Del Rio	Habana	Matã- zas	Santa Clara	Cama- guey	Oriente	Total
Chicken pox.....	1	5	7	3	2	6	24
Diphtheria.....	4	20	14	8	3	10	59
Malaria.....	15	224	7	8	143	776	1,173
Measles.....	8	59	29	26	3	3	128
Paratyphoid fever.....	47	30	13	25	4	12	131
Poliomyelitis (Infantile paral- ysis).....	1						1
Scarlet fever.....		8	2	1			11
Tetanus (Infantile).....	1	1		1	1		4
Typhoid fever.....	91	366	148	183	68	141	997

ESTONIA

Communicable diseases—September, 1927.—During the month of September, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Estonia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	136
Diphtheria.....	34	Tuberculosis.....	132
Measles.....	17	Typoid fever.....	96

Population: Census, 1,107,050.

GREECE

Plague—Patras—October 30–November 5, 1927.—During the week ended November 5, 1927, a fatal case of plague was reported at Patras, Greece.

JAVA

Cholera—Anticholera inoculation—Batavia.—Under date of November 19, 1927, 25 cases of cholera with 15 deaths were reported at Batavia, Java. It was stated that 37,000 persons had been inoculated against cholera.

¹ Public Health Reports, Oct. 28, 1927, p. 2689.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—August, 1927.—During the month of August, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Anthrax.....	1	Poliomyelitis.....	5
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Puerperal fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	24	Rabies.....	2
Dysentery.....	12	Scarlet fever.....	100
Erysipelas.....	4	Tetanus.....	3
Influenza.....	16	Trachoma.....	24
Leprosy.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	114
Measles.....	78	Whooping cough.....	82
Mumps.....	1		

Population, 1,950,000.

PERSIA

Quarantine camp for travelers from Baghdad at Kasr-i-Shirin.—Information dated October 21, 1927, states that during the preceding 10 weeks, since the outbreak of cholera at Basra, the Persians have maintained a quarantine camp at Kasr-i-Shirin, where all travelers entering Persia from Baghdad were required to pass five days' quarantine.

SALVADOR

Mortality from communicable diseases—June, 1927—April 1–June 30, 1927.—Mortality from communicable diseases and general mortality have been reported for the Republic of Salvador, Central America, for the month of June, 1927, and the three months ended June 30, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Deaths June 1–30, 1927	Deaths April 1– June 30, 1927	Disease	Deaths June 1–30, 1927	Deaths April 1– June 30, 1927
All causes.....	2,469	6,901	Measles.....	5	83
Gastroenteritis.....	39	162	Tuberculosis.....	19	107
Diphtheria.....	1	5	Typhoid fever.....	1	5

Population, 1,600,000.

SENEGAL

Plague—Cayor District—October 17–23, 1927.—During the week ended October 23, 1927, 10 cases of plague with five deaths were reported in the district of Cayor, Senegal, West Africa.

Yellow fever.—During the same period five cases of yellow fever were reported in Senegal, with four deaths, distributed as follows: At Kebemer, N'Dande, Sebikotane, and Thies, one fatal case each; at Mekhe, one case.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Influenza—Pneumonia—Cape Town—September, 1927.—During the four weeks ended September 30, 1927, 23 cases of influenza with four deaths, and 64 deaths from pneumonia (all forms) were reported at Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

Smallpox—Typhus fever—Cape Province—October 2-8, 1927.—Smallpox was reported present in one district and typhus fever in three districts of the Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

Typhoid fever outbreak—Transvaal—August 20–October 8, 1927.—A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has been reported in the Ermelo municipality, Transvaal, with 21 cases in Europeans and 12 native cases, from August 20 to October 8, 1927. The infection was attributed to contamination of a spring which flowed directly into the city main.

YUGOSLAVIA

Communicable diseases—October, 1927.—During the month of October, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in Yugoslavia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax.....	82	8	Poliomyelitis.....	3	—
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	5	3	Scarlet fever.....	1,472	156
Diphtheria.....	365	65	Tetanus.....	22	15
Dysentery.....	134	15	Typhoid fever.....	829	85
Measles.....	973	9	Typhus fever.....	1	—

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 9-15.....	2	—	
India:				
Calcutta.....	Oct. 9-15.....	34	19	
Madras.....	Oct. 16-22.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 2-8.....	1	1	
Indo-China (French):				
Saigon.....	Oct. 1-7.....	1	—	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Reported Nov. 19.	25	15	
Siam.....				Oct. 2-8, 1927: Cases, 4; deaths, 2. Apr. 1-Oct. 8, 1927: Cases, 753; deaths, 513.
Bangkok.....	Oct. 2-8.....	2	—	District.

¹From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Argentina:				
Bahia	Nov. 21	1		In vicinity.
Cordoba Province	do	10		Reported as having occurred three weeks previously.
Azores:				
St. Michael's	Oct. 15-29	3		At Arrifes, cases, 2; at Ribeira Grande, 1 case.
China—				
Tungliao	Oct. 11	200		Estimated.
Greece:				
Patras	Oct. 30-Nov. 5	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Oct. 2-8	2	2	
Madras Presidency	Sept. 25-Oct. 1	88	60	
Rangoon	Oct. 2-15	5	5	
Java:				
East Java and Madura—				
Surabaya	Sept. 11-17	2	2	
Senegal:				
Cayor District	Oct. 17-23	10	5	
Siam				Oct. 2-8, 1927: Cases, 1; deaths, 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 8, 1927: Cases, 11; deaths, 8.
Bangkok	Oct. 2-8	1		District.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 18-24	2	2	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 1-7	97	7	In natives
Canada:				
Alberta	Nov. 6-12	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Nov. 13-19	1		
Ontario				Nov. 6-12, 1927: Cases, 77.
Ottawa	Nov. 13-19	19		
Toronto	Nov. 6-12	3		
Quebec—				
Riviere du Loup	Nov. 13-19	3		
Saskatchewan				Nov. 6-12, 1927: Cases, 2.
Regina	Nov. 6-12	1		
China:				
Chefoo	Oct. 9-15			Present.
Manchuria—				
Mukden	Oct. 16-22	1		
Great Britain:				
Bradford	Oct. 30-Nov. 5	5		
Leeds	do	1		
Manchester	do	1		
Sheffield	Oct. 23-29	4		
India:				
Bombay	Oct. 2-8	2		
Calcutta	Oct. 9-15	1	1	
Madras	Oct. 16-22	2		
Rangoon	Oct. 2-8	8	1	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 6-12	25	15	
Surabaya	Sept. 11-17	3		
Siam				Oct. 2-8, 1927: Cases, 3. Apr. 1-Oct. 8, 1927: Cases, 253; deaths, 67.
Syria:				
Damascus	Oct. 1-20	22		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Oct. 2-8			Outbreak in 1 district.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927—Continued****TYPHUS FEVER**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Oct. 23-Nov. 5.....	16		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Oct. 2-8.....			Outbreaks in 3 districts.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 9-15.....	5		
Yugoslavia.....				October, 1927: Cases, 1.

YELLOW FEVER

Senegal.....				Oct. 17-23, 1927: Cases, 5; deaths, 4.
Kebemer.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1	1	
Mekhe.....	do.....	1		
N'Dande.....	do.....	1	1	
Sabikotane.....	do.....	1	1	
Thies.....	do.....	1	1	

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Amoy.....	May 22-Oct. 8.....	117	11	
Canton.....	May 1-Oct. 1.....	89	54	
Foochow.....	July 24-Sept. 10.....			Present.
Hong Kong.....	July 17-Sept. 3.....	3	3	
Kulangsü.....	June 21.....	1		
Shanghai.....	June 19-25.....	2		
Do.....	July 31-Oct. 15.....		118	In international settlement and French concession.
Swatow.....	May 15-Sept. 10.....	138	13	
Tientsin.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 1.....	14		
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 17-Sept. 24.....			Cases, 179,664; deaths, 97,933.
Calcutta.....	May 8-Sept. 17.....	127	57	
Calcutta.....	May 8-Oct. 8.....	761	452	
Karachi.....	May 29-June 4.....	1	1	
Madras.....	June 19-Oct. 15.....	832	441	
Rangoon.....	May 8-Oct. 1.....	23	19	
India, French Settlements in.....	Mar. 30-Aug. 27.....	253	168	
Indo-China (French):				Cases, 15,564.
Annam.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 20.....			
do.....	do.....	4,509		
Cambodia.....	do.....	408		
Cochin-China.....	do.....	1,606		
Saigon.....	June 4-Sept. 2.....	11	4	
Laos.....	July 11-Sept. 20.....	223		
Tonkin.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 20.....	9,818		
Iraq:				
Amarah.....	Oct. 2-8.....	10	3	
Baghdad.....	July 24-30.....	29	18	
Basra.....	July 17-Oct. 8.....	384	289	
Diwanlyah.....	Oct. 2-8.....	44	26	
Hillah.....	do.....	1		
Kerbala.....	do.....	11	7	
Kut.....	do.....	1		
Muntafiq.....	do.....	5	3	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	July 31-Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Persia:				
Abadan.....	July 24-Aug. 13.....	215	183	
Ahwaz.....	July 31-Aug. 13.....	20	13	
Minab.....	Aug. 7-13.....		23	
Mohammerah.....	July 17-Aug. 27.....	194	155	
Nasserl.....	July 19-31.....		10	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands:				
Bulacan Province	June 7-July 8	3	2	
Leyte Province—				
Barugo	June 29	1	1	
Carigara	June 23	1	1	Final diagnosis not received.
Palo	May 18	1		
Manila	July 17-Aug. 27	2		
Siam	May 1-Oct. 1			Cases, 362; deaths, 213.
Bangkok	do	51	18	
On vessel:				
S. S. Adrastus	Reported Aug. 6	1	1	At Yokohama, Japan.
S. S. Montreal Maru	Sept. 20			At Muke, Japan.
S. S. Tabaristan	Oct. 6	1		Case in coolie removed at Basra.
S. S. Morea	Sept. 2			At Hong Kong; cholera-infected.
S. S. War Mehtar (oil tanker).	Aug. 4	1	1	At Saffagha, Egypt.

PLAGUE

Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 21-Oct. 20	3		
Oran	Aug. 21-Sept. 10	5	4	
Argentina	Jan. 1-Aug. 2			Cases, 80; deaths, 44.
Buenos Aires	Apr. 10-May 7	4	3	
Cordoba	Jan. 11-Aug. 6	52	29	
Corrientes	June 1	1	1	
Entre Rios	Mar. 29-Aug. 13	8	1	
Sante Fe	Apr. 28-May 16	4	3	
Territory—				
Chaco—				
Barranqueras	May 29	2	2	
Formosa	June 25	3	2	
Pampa	July 27-Aug. 2	4		
Rio Negro	Aug. 6	1		
City—				
Merou	Reported July 14			Present.
Rosario	May 7	1	1	
Santa Fe	May 16	4	2	
Azores:				
St. Michaels Island	May 15-Oct. 1	9	1	
Ribeira Grande	June 12-18	1		
Brazil:				
Sao Paulo	June 3-9	1	1	
British East Africa:				
Kenya	Apr. 24-July 31	73	14	
Mombassa	July 24-30	1	1	
Nairobi	May 22-28	6		
Tanganyika	Mar. 29-May 28		37	
Do	July 24-Aug. 28		40	
Uganda	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	138	121	
Do	Mar. 27-June 18	409	300	
Canary Islands:				
Laguna district—				
Tejina	June 17	1		
Las Palmas	Oct. 8-11	8		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 1-Oct. 1	23	14	Plague rats, 4.
China:				
Amoy	July 3-23			Present in surrounding country.
Mongolia	Reported Oct. 11		200	Approximate.
Tientsin	Aug. 14-20	2		
Tungliao	Reported Oct. 15			Outbreak.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 31	7		Rates taken, 72,410; found infected, 45.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	June 4-Sept. 2	4		
Beni-Souef	June 4-July 13	5	2	
Biba	June 4-10	1		At Nama.
Dakhalla	June 24-July 9	6	1	
Minia	Aug. 8-9	4		
Port Said	June 24-July 21	4	1	
Suez	Sept. 4	1		
Tanta district	June 4-10	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLEPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Greece	May 1-June 30	4	3	Including Piræus.
Athens	June 1-Aug. 29	3		
Mytilene	Aug. 9-Sept. 26	6		
Patras	May 30-Oct. 1	9	2	
Hawaii Territory:				
Hamakua	July 15-Aug. 30			2 plague rodents.
Hawaii:				
Kapulea	Oct. 22			1 plague rodent.
Honokaa	May 17-23	2	2	Do.
Kukuihaele	Aug. 12-17	1	1	
Paauiio	July 26-Aug. 1		4	
India	Apr. 17-Oct. 24			Cases, 25,403; deaths, 11,164.
Bombay	May 8-Sept. 24	102	86	
Calcutta	Aug. 21-Sept. 3	18	10	
Madras	May 1-Sept. 24	1,447	660	
Rangoon	May 8-Oct. 1	73	67	
Indo-China (French)	Apr. 1-Aug. 10	50		
Saigon	Sept. 2-16	2	2	
Kwang-Chow-Wan	May 21-July 31	73		
Iraq:				
Baghdad	Apr. 8-May 23	12	1	
Java:				
Batavia	May 1-Oct. 8	346	327	Province.
East Java and Madura	May 22-July 16	28	27	Outbreak reported at Nagdiwano.
Paseroean Residency	May 9			
Surabaya	Apr. 17-Sept. 24	92	90	
Madagascar:				Mar. 16-Apr. 30, 1927: Cases, 256; deaths, 135.
Province—				
Ambositra	Mar. 16-Aug. 15	100	93	
Antsirabe	Mar. 16-Aug. 31	42	42	
Miarinarivo (Itasy)	do	80	70	
Moramanga	May 16-Aug. 31	32	31	
Tananarive	Mar. 16-Aug. 31	281	247	
Tananarive Town	Mar. 16-June 30	22	20	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis	May 1-June 30	1	1	
Nigeria	Mar. 1-May 31	228	117	
Peru	Apr.-May 31			Cases, 22; deaths, 8.
Departments—				
Ica	Apr. 1-30	1		
Lambayeque	do	1		
Libertad	Apr. 1-May 31	7	4	
Lima	Apr. 1-July 31	13	8	
Lima City	Apr. 1-30	5	1	
Senegal	May 23-Oct. 16			Cases, 1,150; deaths, 646.
Baol	June 2-Oct. 16	235	109	
Cayor Frontier	July 4-Oct. 16	982	556	
Dakar	June 20-Oct. 2	147	94	
Facel	July 6	17	8	
Guindel	June 20-26	11	2	
Louga district	Sept. 18-Oct. 16	13	4	
M'Bour	July 6-10	28	23	
Medina	June 13-19	2	2	
Pout	July 4-10	1		
Rufisque	May 23-Sept. 25	223	167	
Thies district	do	34	15	
Tivaouane	June 2-July 17	50	32	
Siam	Apr. 1-June 25			Cases, 10; deaths, 7.
Bangkok	May 8-June 11	2	1	
Syria:				
Beirut	June 11-Sept. 10	4		
Tunisia	Apr. 21-July 10	144		
Tunis	July 25-Aug. 1	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 13-19	1		
Do	Sept. 18-24	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Maraisburg district	May 1-14	2	2	Native.
Orange Free State—				
Edenburg district	July 17-26	3	3	Natives; on farm.
Rouxville district	July 24-Aug. 6	2	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
On vessel:				
S. S. Avoroff	June 24-30	1		Greek warship at port of Athens.
S. S. Capatric	Aug. 23	3	1	At Duala, French Cameroons, from Nigeria.
S. S. Elcano	Aug. 19	1		At Piræus, Greece.
S. S. Madonna	Aug. 24	1		At Dakar, Senegal, from ports south.
S. S. Ransholm	Aug. 5	3		At Gefle, Sweden, from Rufisque, Senegal.

SMALLPOX

Algeria	Apr. 21-Sept. 20			Cases, 965.
Algiers	May 11-June 30	8		
Oran	May 21-Oct. 29	74		
Angola	June 1-July 31	45		
Loanda	Sept. 1-15	1		
Portuguese Congo	do	4		
Arabia:				
Aden	July 17-Aug. 1	2	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 7-13	1		
Porto Alegre	July 1-Sept. 30	11		
Rio de Janeiro	May 22-Sept. 17	23	19	
British East Africa:				
Kenya	Apr. 24-May 14	7	14	
Tanganyika	Mar. 29-June 18		22	
Do	Aug. 7-28		21	
Zanzibar	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	121	41	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 30-Sept. 30	190	8	
Canada	June 5-Nov. 5			Cases, 851.
Alberta	June 12-Nov. 5			Cases, 241.
Edmonton	Oct. 23-29	1		
Calgary	June 12-Aug. 27	9		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	May 23-Sept. 4	4		
Manitoba	June 5-Nov. 5			Cases, 62.
Winnipeg	June 12-Oct. 22	23		
Nova Scotia	Sept. 11-Oct. 15	2		
Halifax	Oct. 8-15	1		
Ontario	June 5-Nov. 5			Cases, 413.
Ottawa	June 12-Nov. 12	220		
Sarnia	Aug. 7-13	1		
Toronto	June 19-Nov. 5	39		
Windsor	Oct. 2-15	9		
Quebec	June 19-Nov. 5	32		
Riviere du Loup	Oct. 29-Nov. 5	3		
Saskatchewan	June 12-Nov. 5			Cases, 168.
Moose Jaw	Aug. 14-Oct. 22	24		
Regina	July 17-Oct. 8	15		
Ceylon	May 1-7			Cases, 3; deaths, 1.
Colombo	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	
China:				
Amoy	May 8-28	1		
Do	July 3-16			Present in surrounding country.
Antung	July 4-31	3		
Canton	Sept. 18-24	1	1	
Chefoo	May 8-14			Present.
Foochow	May 8-Sept. 10			Do.
Hong Kong	May 8-Sept. 17	22	21	
Manchuria—				
Anshan	May 22-23	1		
Changchun	May 15-July 30	8		
Dairen	May 2-July 3	10	5	
Fushun	May 15-Sept. 17	11		
Harbin	June 13-July 10	4		
Kaiyuan	July 3-9	2		
Mukden	May 22-Oct. 1	7		
Pensihu	July 3-Oct. 1	2		
Saipingkal	May 8-July 9	3		
Tientsin	May 8-Oct. 1	30	4	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen.....	Feb. 1-July 30.....	—	—	Cases, 526; deaths, 211.
Chinnampo.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2	—	
Fusan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	—	
Gensan.....	May 1-31.....	1	—	
Selshin.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	—	
Curaçao.....	May 29-June 4.....	1	—	Alastrim.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	4	—	
Egypt.....	May 7-Sept. 30.....	—	—	Cases, 21; deaths, 4.
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 17.....	4	1	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 15.....	14	3	
France.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	—	—	Cases, 207.
Lille.....	July 24-30.....	1	—	
Paris.....	May 21-July 31.....	14	2	
Gold Coast.....	Mar. 1-July 31.....	42	7	
Great Britain:				Cases, 3,900.
England and Wales.....	May 22-Oct. 29.....	—	—	
Birmingham.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 30.....	2	—	
Bradford.....	May 29-June 11.....	2	—	
Do.....	Oct. 23-29.....	1	—	
Bristol.....	Oct. 16-29.....	7	—	
Cardiff.....	June 19-July 2.....	4	—	
Do.....	Oct. 23-29.....	1	—	
Leeds.....	July 17-Oct. 29.....	24	—	
Liverpool.....	July 17-30.....	1	—	
London.....	May 15-June 18.....	2	—	
Manchester.....	Oct. 2-15.....	3	—	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	June 12-Oct. 29.....	13	—	
Sheffield.....	June 12-Oct. 22.....	33	—	
Stoke-on-Trent.....	Aug. 21-27.....	1	—	
Scotland—				
Dundee.....	May 29-Sept. 3.....	6	—	
Greece.....	June 1-30.....	14	—	
Saloniki.....	July 12-Aug. 15.....	—	2	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	June 1-30.....	—	9	
Guinea (French).....	June 4-10.....	9	—	
India.....	Apr. 17-Sept. 24.....	—	—	Cases, 77,885; deaths, 20,500.
Bombay.....	May 28-Oct. 1.....	248	158	
Calcutta.....	May 8-Oct. 8.....	416	318	
Karachi.....	May 15-Aug. 6.....	10	5	
Madras.....	May 22-Oct. 15.....	37	8	
Rangoon.....	May 8-Oct. 1.....	194	158	
India, French Settlements in.....	Mar. 20-Aug. 27.....	174	155	
Indo-China (French).....	Mar. 21-Sept. 20.....	—	—	Cases, 332.
Saigon.....	May 14-Sept. 9.....	4	1	
Iraq:				
Baghdad.....	Apr. 10-Oct. 1.....	8	4	
Basra.....	Apr. 10-Sept. 17.....	9	8	
Italy.....	Apr. 10-May 21.....	13	—	
Rome.....	June 13-July 17.....	3	—	Including consular district.
Jamaica.....	May 29-Oct. 29.....	47	—	Reported as alastrim.
Japan.....	Apr. 3-May 7.....	—	—	Cases, 19.
Nagasaki City.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	26	7	
Taiwan Island.....	May 21-31.....	1	—	
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 22-Oct. 8.....	10	—	
East Java and Madura.....	Apr. 24-Sept. 30.....	42	1	
Latvia.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	—	
Mexico.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	—	—	Deaths, 621.
Acapulco.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 17.....	2	—	
Durango.....	June 1-30.....	—	1	
Monterey.....	July 1-31.....	6	4	
San Luis Potosi.....	May 29-Aug. 13.....	—	11	
Tampico.....	June 1-July 31.....	1	2	
Torreon.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 1.....	—	2	
Morocco.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	283	—	
Netherlands India:				
Borneo—				
Holoe Soengel.....	Apr. 21.....	—	—	Epidemic in 2 localities.
Pasir Residency.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	—	—	Epidemic outbreak.
Samarinda Residency.....	May 21-27.....	—	—	Do.
Nigeria.....	Mar. 1-July 31.....	2,844	653	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 10-23.....	—	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia:				
Teheran	Feb. 31-July 23		16	
Poland:				
Warsaw	Apr. 10-Aug. 6	20	2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 29-Oct. 8	26	1	
Oporto	Sept. 3-9	1		
Senegal:				
Medina	July 4-10	7		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 1-Oct. 1			Cases, 250; deaths, 67.
	May 1-Sept. 10	16	8	
Spain:				
Madrid	Aug. 1-31		1	
Valencia	May 29-June 4	3		
Do.	Sept. 25-Oct. 1	1		
Straits Settlements	June 12-18			Cases, 3.
Singapore	Apr. 1-June 18	7	2	
Sumatra:				
Medan	June 5-Aug. 20	3		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 26-July 2	1		
Syria:				
Damascus	Aug. 11-Sept. 30	8		
Tunisia:				
Tunis	Apr. 1-June 10			Cases, 10.
	June 1-10	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	July 7-Aug. 20			Outbreaks.
Elliott district	May 11-June 10			Do.
Idutywa district	July 3-9			Do.
Kalanga district	May 11-June 10			Do.
Mount Ayliffe district	July 31-Aug. 6			Do.
Orange Free State	Aug. 7-13			Do.
Transvaal—				
Barberton district	May 1-7			Do.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	July 12-Oct. 3		4	

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria	Apr. 21-July 20			Cases, 399; deaths, 39.
Algiers	May 11-Oct. 20	34		
Oran	May 21-Aug. 31	34		
Argentina:				
Rosario	Aug. 1-31		1	
Bulgaria	Mar. 1-Aug. 10			Cases, 245; deaths, 21.
Sofia	June 4-Oct. 21	19		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Do.	Sept. 25-Oct. 1		1	
Concepcion	May 29-June 4		1	
La Calera	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Ligua	Mar. 16-31	2		
Puerto Montt	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Santiago	do.	5	1	
Talcahuano	July 10-16	1		
Valparaiso	Apr. 16-Sept. 3	5	3	
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	July 25-Aug. 21	5		
Mukden	May 29-June 4	1		
Tientsin	July 10-24	3		
Chosen	Feb. 1-July 31			Cases, 793; deaths, 68.
Chemulpo	May 1-Aug. 31	3		
Gensan	do.	4		
Seoul	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	35	3	
Czechoslovakia	do.			Cases, 55.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 28-Sept. 30			Cases, 133; deaths, 22.
Cairo	May 21-Aug. 5	13	5	
Port Said	Jan. 15-July 1	43	16	
	Sept. 24-30	1		
Estonia	Apr. 1-June 30			Cases, 5.
Greece:				
Athens	June 1-30	2		
	June 1-July 31		9	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Guatemala:				
Guatemala.....	Aug. 25-31.....		1	
Iraq:				
Baghdad.....	Apr. 24-30.....	1		
Irish Free State:				
Cork County.....	July 3-9.....	1		In urban district.
Donegal County—				
Letterkenney.....	Oct. 16-22.....	4		
Latvia.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	32		
Lithuania.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 31.....	365	50	
Mexico.....	Feb. 2-June 30.....			Deaths, 166.
Mexico City.....	May 29-Oct. 22.....	79		Including municipalities in Federal District.
San Luis Potosi.....	July 31-Aug. 6.....		1	
Morocco.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30.....	981		
Palestine.....	May 24-Oct. 10.....			Cases, 32.
Haifa.....	do.....	10		
Jaffa.....	Aug. 2-Oct. 3.....	3		
Jerusalem.....	June 28-Aug. 15.....	3		
Mahnaim.....	May 17-23.....	1		In Safad district.
Nazareth.....	July 19-25.....	1		
Safad.....	May 17-Aug. 8.....	10		
Tel Aviv.....	Oct. 1-10.....	1		
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....		2	
Poland.....	Apr. 10-Oct. 1.....	1,133	105	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 29-June 4.....	1		
Oporto.....	Aug. 29-27.....	1		
Do.....	Oct. 23-29.....	1		
Rumania.....	Apr. 3-Aug. 27.....	1,000	69	
Spain:				
Seville.....	Aug. 19-25.....		2	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Sept. 11-17.....	2		
Tunisia.....	Apr. 22-July 20.....			Cases, 158.
Tunis.....	July 5-Aug. 21.....	2		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 13-19.....		2	
Union of South Africa.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Cases, 55; deaths, 8, native. In Europeans, cases, 2.
Cape Province.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	42	5	Outbreaks.
Albany district.....	June 5-11.....			Do.
East London.....	May 22-28.....	1		Do.
Glen Gray district.....	May 1-7.....			Do.
Kentani district.....	June 26-July 2.....	1		Do.
Port Elizabeth.....	Aug. 7-13.....	1		Do.
Qumbu district.....	May 1-7.....			Do.
Umzimkulu district.....	June 25-July 2.....			Do.
Natal.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 6.....	7	3	
Impendhle district.....	June 5-11.....			Do.
Orange Free State.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	5		
Transvaal.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Johannesburg.....	July 3-Aug. 20.....	19	5	
Yugoslavia.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....			Cases, 24; deaths, 5.

YELLOW FEVER

Ashanti:				
Obuasi.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Dahomey (West Africa):				
Porto Novo.....	July 1.....	1	1	In Syrian woman.
Gold Coast.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	60	22	
Do.....	Aug. 4.....	2		
Ivory Coast.....	July 29.....	1	1	
Liberia:				
Monrovia.....	May 29-Sept. 10.....	5	5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927—Continued

YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Senegal.....	Oct. 3-16.....			Cases, 24; deaths, 18.
Dakar.....	July 9.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 8.....		2	
Do.....	Sept. 17.....			Present.
Do.....	Oct. 3-16.....	12	7	
Geoul.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Island of Goree.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 4.....	2	2	
Kebemer.....	Oct. 9-16.....	1	1	
Kelle.....	do.....	2	1	
Khombole.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 9.....	6	3	
Louga.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
M'Bour.....	May 27-June 19.....	5	5	
Quakam.....	June 2-Aug. 14.....	4	2	
Pont.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1	1	
Rufisque.....	Oct. 9-16.....	1	1	
St. Louis.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 2.....	3	3	
Thies.....	July 10.....	1	1	In European.
Do.....	Sept. 12-Oct. 16.....	10	10	
Tiaroye.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 4.....	1	1	
Tivaouane.....	May 27-Sept. 11.....	6	5	
Togoland:				
Meiatza.....	Aug. 15-21.....	1	1	
On vessel:				
S. S. Desirade.....	Sept. 16.....	1	1	At Leixoes, Portugal, in passenger from Dakar, Senegal.